The Centre Reporter.

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BERRY FURNISHES A POINTER.

It was the policy of the gang when in control of the State Treasury to favor the pet banks in which the State funds were deposited at the expense of the school districts. The school money was kept in the banks as long as possible; the schools could wait for their share of the general appropriation. State Treasurer Berry has reversed this policy. Under his administration the schools get their money on demand; the banks are no longer favored by delay in payments. This policy is as wise as it is just. It has given the greatest satisfaction throughout the State.

The Constitution makes it imperative that the burden of the support of the common schools shall be in part laid upon the broad shoulders of the State. To delay disbursement of the school appropriations, when the money lies unused in the treasury, is a fraud upon the taxpayers out of whose pockets the money has been originally obtained, and a partial obstruction of the beneficient purpose of the law in promoting general education.

The improved management of the Treasury Department, now that it has been wrested from the hands of the political pirates who have heretofore farmed out of the funds of the State for the advancement of their own fortunes, should furnish inducement pushing on the battle to put the control of all branches of the State government in the hands of men opposed to gang practices and gang rule. Berry points the way in which Emery, Black, Creasy and Green will carry forward the work of civic reform if the fusion State ticket shall be elected in November. Should a reform majority be also secured in the next Legislature, no matter whether it be of one political party or another, the most beneficent consequences will have been assured. At present all the indications point to such a favorable result.

REPUDIATING RUMORS.

Secretary Loeb, by direction of the President, set at rest the carefully circulated rumors that President Roosevelt would project himself into the campaign in Pennsylvania. The report had it that in addition to his speeches at the dedication of the State capitol and at York he would deliver two political addresses, one at Philadelphia and the other probably in Pittsburg. Ostensibly the purpose was to assist in the re-election of Republican Congressmen, but it was also apparent that there was a large hope that the effect might prove beneficial to the State organization.

The official statement from Oyster Bay disposes of this rumor promptly. It states that the President will make but two speeches in Pennsylvania, one at the Harrisburg dedication, and the other on the same day at the York fair, "neither of which will be of a political character."

This is in consonance with the President's well-known practice of non-intervention in State politics. It was inconceivable that there should be any intention upon his part to attempt to instruct the voters of Pennsylvania as to what they should do in a campaign for State officers, although it was possible that under the guise of aiding Congressional candidates he might unfairly have been made to appear in that position.

The tenor of his secretary's statement, however, leaves no doubt about the point. It is as terse and emphatic as was his previous repudiation of Secretary Shaw's attempt to use his name to further interests of a faction in Iowa. The President, it was then said, "has not interfered, is not interfering, and will not interfere in any State campaign." The Pennsylvania reiteration of this policy ought to dispose of that sort of campaigning once for all.

Theodore Roosevelt, civil service reformer, is as fond of patronage as the practical politicians. Thirty enlisted men have passed their preliminary examinations for commissions. Lest too many of them should pass the finals they have been denied the detail for instruction which has always been given before. The President has ordered that not more than eighteen of them shall be commissioned, twelve places being reserved for graduates of colleges where military training is given, and he has now instructed the War Department to save a number of places for civilians whom he will designate for examination. These men will neither have the military training of the enlisted men nor the education of the college graduates. But they have fathers and uncles.

When it costs some rich people so much to live we are apt to wonder why they do it.

Two may be able to live as cheaply as one, but marriage generally proves that two can live as extensively as one.

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOL

Interesting Letter from Rev. D. Gress Who is at That Institution Now.

A few words about the Chautauqua Summer School where the writer is spending his vacation may be of interest to the readers of the Reporter.

Chautauqua is a beautiful summer resort situated on Lake Chautauqua, in the south western part of the state of New York, about sixty miles from Niagara Falls and forty-five miles from Buffalo.

Lake Chautauqua is about twenty miles long and has an average width of nearly four miles. Steamboats and row boats in great numbers ply its waters. Chautauqua town is a cluster of hotels and cottages numbering about four hundred buildings, besides school buildings, halls, church homes, the large amphitheater, etc. There are at present about twelve thousand people in these cottages and hotels, but in the winter season all is practically deserted.

The climate is delightful. The average temperature these days is about sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The nights are very cool, made so by the lake breezes.

Sanitation is remarkably good. People from all parts of the United States and parts of Canada are here, but there is not a single case of contagious disease, and little other sickness excepting those who have come here seeking health.

The Sabbath day is strictly observed. No person is permitted to enter or leave the grounds, there being some three hundred acres enclosed. The boats are not out on Sunday, nor does the trolley car stop at Chautauqua, except by permission. Not a drop of liquor is permitted in this summer community at any time. Everybody is expected to drink the splendid water, mineral and common.

The people are nearly all church people, as was evinced Sunday. At nine o'clock a. m. a large audience gathered in the amphitheater to hear Prof. H. T. Bailey on methods of Sunday school work, also Dr. R. M. Hodge on religious education. The denominational houses held services at ten o'clock. As there is no Reformed church here, the writer attended the Presbyterian service. At eleven o'clock Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the successor of Dr. Henry Ward Beecher, preached a magnificent sermon to a congregation of ten thousand people, the seating capacity of the amphitheater.

At 2:30 o'clock Booker T. Washington, who stands at the head of the negro race, spoke for an hour and a half to an audience equally as large as that of the morning. Probably twenty-five different services were held during the day at the different places.

At 7:45 p. m. the choir, consisting of some six hundred trained voices, together with a large pipe organ, orchestra, quartet and soloists, rendered a beautiful cantata by Assini, "Stabat Mater", "Mary standing by the Cross", to an audience of 10,000 people. It was pronounced one of the finest productions ever given at Chautauqua. Tomorrow evening Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," will be rendered by the same choir, orchestra and soloists. This week is called music week.

The Chautauqua Summer School was originally known as the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly and is now in the thirty-third year of its history. The purpose of the movement was to enlarge the conception of Bible study and to provide under new conditions a wider and deeper preparation for religious teachers.

The development of Chautauqua has been a logical and natural unfolding of the original plan which involved certain fundamental principles. Chautauqua is religious, non-sectarian, educative and rationally creative. Religious ideals, conceived in a truly catholic and comprehensive way, dominate the life of the institution.

There is constantly a large attendance at daily devotional services, at conferences on religious themes. A spirit of christian charity, kindness and hospitality pervades this whole summer community.

The educational side of Chautauqua has had a remarkable growth. The attempt to give a broad training to the Sunday school teacher resulted in the adding of instruction in many collateral subjects. Special courses in languages, history, literature, philosophy, ethics, sciences have been instituted. Ministers demanded Hebrew, Greek, French and German. The public school teachers were provided for along pedagogic lines. There is a course in theology; special courses in Bible study, painting, drawing, cooking, needle-work. Music is given special attention.

There are one thousand students in the music department. The school has the proportions of a great system. There are about three thousand stu-

(Continued on next column,)

EXCERPTS FROM EMERY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The prospect is bright that the united effort of patriotic men may now shake off permanently the debasing thraldom that has hampered and disgraced the Commonwealth.

Our model Constitution has been treated with contempt; our laws have been defied, public property and office have been used as personal and party spoil, and the government has been administered as an incident to the schemes of corrupt politicians in conspiracy with the manipulators of predatory wealth.

This has been possible because the voters, the overwhelming majority of whom are honest and patriotic, have, in the past, been deluded by party cries of no significance in regard to State or local matters.

The Lincoln and Democratic party conventions have carefully excluded from their platforms, as I understand them, all possible inference that our joint action this fall can be construed as an endorsement of or pledge to any of the leaders or theories which may come before us in the national arena.

In this crisis we must be more and better than Republicans and Democrats.

We must be champions of the glorious cause of re-establishing constitutional representative free government.

Indifference to civic duty has for forty years kept the State in bondage to an unholy alliance of political corruption and corporate greed. The militant spirit of crusaders is needed.

Animated by a lofty sense of patriotic duty, the people of Pennsylvania should wrest the State from control of the men who have despoiled and disgraced her. So long as lawless corporations control political organizations, and so long as their organizations are composed of men banded together for illicit purposes, popular government is a mockery and honest administration is impossible.

We do not aim to destroy, but to regulate and make it impossible for the corporations to do wrong. The first step is to break the political machinery by means of which the wrong is accomplished. Instead of submitting to a system under which the corporations make the laws, we should see to it that the corporations obey laws justly conceived and fairly drawn so that neither the interests of the public nor the rights of the corporations shall be endangered.

The realization of genuine reforms depends upon the election of a legislature which will work in harmony with the executive branch of the government.

Our election laws must be so amended as to eliminate the party square on the ballot, restrict the giving of assistance to voters except in cases of physical disability, and checkmate fraud by providing for a recount of the ballots when the ends of Justice demand.

In this fight of the people it is noteworthy that among our leaders are found no grafters, none with necks scarred by collar of boss, no franchise grabber, no political contract manipulator, none whose names are associated with political pollution or public infamy. The horde of ballot-box stuffers, macers, camp followers of the army of pillage, are against us to a man. This fact cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the intelligent citizens of the Commonwealth.

Of equal significance is the fact that against us, and our most active foe, is the corporation which more than any other has amassed colossal fortunes by means of special privileges granted at the cost, and in violation of the rights, of the people of this State, and by means of advantages seized and enjoyed in defiance of both the moral and the statute law.

As a means of carrying into effect the principles of good government, additional legislation is needed along the lines of the merit system in the public service, revision of the revenue laws with a view to equalizing taxation, granting to electric railroads the right to carry freight and express, effective pure food laws, prohibition of the owning by railroads of the products they transport, fixing a maximum rate of two cents per mile for passenger traffic, the abolition of the system of extortion practiced in exacting fifty per cent. excess of the regular rate in the sale of mileage books, and other measures needed to secure to the public a just share of the benefits of progress and the blessings of prosperity.

The closer we get to the people in matters of legislation, the more securely do we safeguard the State against abuses, and the more nearly do we approximate to an ideal republic.

The principles of the referendum afford a practical means for ascertaining the popular will concerning questions of special interest to the public. A reference to the people of such matters as the election of United States Senators, local option, the extraordinary exercise of the police power of the State and other questions of similar general character, would resolve doubts which unsettle the judgment of legislators, and remove important issues from the sphere of pernicious influences.

ROOSEVELT AS A PLATFORM.

Perhaps it is the natural result of centralization that the Republican Congressional Committee has sent out a notification that the acts and the personality of the President must be kept well to the front during the Congressional campaign. Personal government is to be pressed as far as it will go. A Republican House is to be chosen because it will do what the President tells it to. As the Republicans have been steadily stealing power from the States and conferring it upon the Federal Government, so it is natural for them to strip power from Congress and increase the prerogatives of the President to the extent even of making him the central figure in a Congressional campaign.

Or it may be due to the profound belief of the President, in which weak Senators and Representatives, most of whom have a favor to seek, encourage him, that he is enormously popular. That this is a delusion can be shown by figures. His large plurality two years ago was due to the divisions in their party which kept a million or two Democrats from voting. Mr. Roosevelt did not get the full vote of his party. He did not get an increase over Mr. McKinley's vote, which the normal increase of population would have given him.

But the President cannot be the platform in a Congressional campaign. The people are going to vote for Congressmen who will execute what seems to them to be a wise and necessary public policy. The President may issue instructions from Sagamore Hill to "stand-pat," but they are paying no attention to him in Iowa. There are indications in several other States that they will pay no attention to him. If the people realize that the tariff ought to be reduced, both as a measure of relief to themselves and as a means of opening foreign markets to them, and if they are opposed to the Roosevelt variations of the Monroe doctrine and to the President's unauthorized meddling with the affairs of Santo Domingo, they will choose members of Congress who will carry out their ideas, whether they like the President personally or not. Very likely the President thinks he is the whole Government, or ought to be; he has given many indications of thinking that. But the people have Congressmen to elect, and they will chose them with regard to the work Congress has to do.

(Continued from previous column.)

dents in all departments, and over one hundred instructors. Many summer schools all over the country have taken their name from this Chautauqua.

Chautauqua has also public functions extended to include popular lectures, concerts and entertainments, as well as social clubs of many kinds. Every element which goes to make up normal, sane, wholesome living is provided here.

Dr. Hillis is one of the public lecturers every day this week. Also Dr. R. M. Hodge, Henry T. Baily, Dr. W. J. Dawson, Prof. John E. Vincent, etc. I would consider Chautauqua Summer School a great agency of higher individual, national, educational, religious life. It is a beautiful place to spend a few weeks pleasantly and profitably, physically, mentally and spiritually.

Will Test Road Law.

A number of taxpayers in Buffalo and Kelley townships, Union county have banded themselves together to test the constitutionality of the Sproul road law. This law has already been declared unconstitutional in Schuylkill, Warren and several other counties. It is the intention of the Union county taxpayers to carry the test to the higher courts.

Centre Stands by Quigley.

The Republican Senatorial Conference held at Philipsburg Friday was adjourned late Friday night without a nomination A number of ballots were taken, but the Centre county conferees stood solidly for Henry C. Quigley, of Bellefonte, while the Clearfield county delegation stood just as solidly for Joseph W. Alexander. The conference will meet again on August 9.

DISTRICT S. S. CONVENTION.

At Tusseyville, last Thursday—Sessions Highly Interesting and Well Attended.

[By William Wagner Kerlin.]

The report of the Sunday-School convention of Potter and Gregg townships and Centre Hall borough, held at Tusseyville, Thursday, July 26th, afternoon and evening, is as follows:

The afternoon session commenced at 1:30. A committee was appointed to elect officers.

Rev. A. C. Lathrop then spoke on the subject, "What should the Sunday-School aim to accomplish?" He said: "The aim should be to secure the instruction of the School; that the lessons should be deeply impressed on the mind of the child, adult and old. Our conversion, our surrender, our giving our all to the Lord should be the aim of the superintendent, other officers and teachers. Conversion is only the beginning, the Sunday-School should aid in the culture of the converted one."

As the subject was then open for discussion Mrs. J. B. Spangler, of Tusseyville, and Mrs. W. H. Schuyler, of Centre Hall, gave short but instructive talks.

"The Spiritual fisherman's outfit" was the subject spoken on by Dr. W. H. Schuyler. He said he believes in Evangelists, that it is a right way to win souls for Christ. A certain class of Evangelists speak of "saving souls" or "winning souls." They put it in a way not using the strongest scripture, as those expressions are seldom if ever used in the Bible. Christ said, "Follow me and I will make you fishers of men." He who wins souls for Christ, especially the children, must have a Christ-like spirit, he must also have the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. The Bible tells us that the word of God is the sword of the Spirit. The idea is just as the soldier uses the sword in battle in like manner and for the same purpose God uses His word.

Committee on nominations then reported as follows: Pres., C. E. Royer, Spring Mills; vice pres., A. B. Lee, Tusseyville; sec., Mrs. Harry Kreamer, Centre Hall; treas., J. J. Arney, Potter township.

"Bible study for personal spiritual growth." Dr. Boal spoke on this subject, making a very deep and instructive talk.

"Sunday-School and Sabbath observance." Rev. G. W. McIlnay said on this subject that observance of the Sabbath was not only to lay away all labor, but to keep it holy. Commune with God. God said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." You may fail to keep the Sabbath day holy if you do not do a stroke of work. You may write business or social letters, lay an outline or a plan for the week's work, or sit at home reading the Sunday paper, while your next door neighbor may think you are observing the Sabbath because you are perfectly quiet. The individual who says he does not need to attend Sunday-School, preaching, etc., but that he can stay at home and read his Bible is often the person who does not read the Bible.

Rev. S. H. Deitzel also made an excellent talk on the same subject.

After the singing of a hymn and the benediction by Dr. J. W. Boal, the meeting adjourned until evening.

Evening session opened at 7:30 with song service, followed by prayer by Rev. Deitzel. A few minutes were then devoted to business.

Rev. McIlnay gave an invitation for the next convention to be held at Spring Mills. The invitation was accepted, but no time for the next meeting has been determined upon.

The roll of the schools in the district was then called. There are twenty-two schools, fourteen of which were represented, leaving eight unrepresented.

A solo was then sung by Mr. Chase, a colored man from Philipsburg.

"Interesting and holding boys." On this subject Rev. Schuyler said he believed with Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he shall not depart from it." If the parents wish their children to stay in the Sunday-School they must go to the Sunday-School themselves. The school should be organized for young men as well as the children; it should be graded so that as the child grows older he may be promoted into a higher class.

"The Sabbath-School reaching and interesting men." Rev. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg, gave a good talk on this important subject.

Mr. Chase entertained the audience with a few selections, followed by a quartet.

Rev. A. C. Lathrop then gave an explanation of the cradle roll and its usefulness in the Sunday-School. He said no Sunday-School should be without it. The cradle roll teaches little children from the time they can walk until they are three years of age, when they are old enough to be received into the primary department.

A solo by Rev. McIlnay was followed by a few selections by Mr. Chase, and prayer and benediction by Rev. Black.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Charles McClellan has decided to open a grocery in Millheim.

Wm. M. Houser, of Pleasant Gap; J. S. Showers, of McElhattan, were recent callers at the Reporter office.

Miss Lulu Stover and brother, of Millheim, were guests of Miss Verna Emerick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Emerick.

The box social held in Grange Arcadia, Saturday evening, by one of the Lutheran Sunday school classes, was fairly patronized. The net receipts were handsome.

Rev. C. W. Rishel, pastor of the Methodist church at Elysburg, was up to look after his farm, near Centre Hill, which is being ably conducted by Calvin Vonada.

Mrs. Rebecca Floray, Mrs. D. F. Luse, of Centre Hall, and Mrs. George W. Miller, of Axe Mann, were callers one day last week. Mrs. Miller formerly lived near Linden Hall.

It is on account of the delightful visit had within a year that Mrs. Lucy Henney will repeat her trip to Latrobe, Pittsburg and other points nearby. She started on the tour Tuesday.

Miss Ray Fleisher is here from California. She is the daughter of Uriah Fleisher, whose death occurred about a year ago. While in Centre Hall, Miss Fleisher is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. W. Crawford.

Wm. Swabb, of Linden Hall, was in town last week to visit his uncle, Harry Swabb. Mr. Swabb is one of the Harris township path-masters, and to him is due considerable of the credit for the good roads in that district.

James E. Stewart, of New Bloomfield, contemplates moving to Pittsburg where he has been employed for some time. Mr. Stewart is a blacksmith, and is well known in Centre Hall, the home of Mrs. Stewart, nee Deininger.

Miss Margaret Wagner, accompanied by her mother, of Lewisburg, were guests of Mrs. Mary Dinges, in this place. Miss Wagner is at present teacher of gymnastics in Wilson College, and has not been in Centre Hall since she was a bit of a girl.

While mowing away hay in the Bible barn, east of Centre Hall, Earl Lutz heard a peculiar noise, and glancing about saw a huge rattle snake ringing its tiny bells. Mr. Lutz hurried to the house, secured a shot gun and killed the reptile, which had nine rattles.

The mothers who are responsible for the girls who gad the streets should stop and think what they are doing. These girls are no longer children. They are at the impressionable age. Where will you have their impression come from—from the riff of the street or from home?

Mrs. Widder, wife of Dr. G. H. Widder, and son George, of Harrisburg, have been guests of relatives in Centre Hall and Boalsburg during the past two weeks. Last Sunday they, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Homer Barr, of Boalsburg, spent the day at the country home of J. J. Arney, west of Centre Hall.

William Swarm, lieutenant of Troup B, State Constabulary, has resigned, as did also Sargeant Harry C. Dimon. The troup was located at Wyoming, and it is said the resignations grew out of jealousy on account of the captain having been selected from the ranks, which prevented Swarm and Dimon from being promoted. Mr. Swarm is a son of John Swarm, and formerly lived with his parents in Centre Hall.

Among the pleasant callers during the past week was D. C. Rossman, of York, who, with his wife, is spending the time at the lattar's home, at Centre Hill. Mr. Rossman is engaged with the S. Morgan Smith Company, of York, who are extensively engaged in the manufacture of water wheels. His part of the work is to operate a turning lathe, and cuts from the rough lignumvitae logs bearings for the various parts of the water wheels. It has been discovered that this hard, South American wood is superior to the finest metals for bearings.

If you don't just like everything you see in your home paper, go around the streets and howl. The editor is never supposed to make a mistake and of course cannot do so. Other people can, but the editor is ubiquitous, omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent, "omniverous." If you can't see a good point, don't fail to see a bad one. If a thousand pleasant things are said of people, hunt for something unpleasant. If you don't find it howl some more; if you do, howl anyway. Never mind your own business; watch for something to find fault with in some other man's business, this will make you great.

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED

Two Trainmen Killed and 15 Passengers Killed.

THE ENGINE RAN INTO LANDSLIDE.

Wreck of the Pacific Express on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Not Far From Poughkeepsie—One of the Fastest Trains on the Line Jumps the Track at Chelsea.

Fishkill Landing (Special).—Pacific express train No. 37, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which left the Grand Central Station, in New York, at 9.32 o'clock P. M. was wrecked shortly before midnight a short distance above Chelsea and 11 miles below Poughkeepsie by running into a landslide, which had been swept down from a high embankment by a terrific rainstorm.

The engine of the flyer was thrown from the rails and plunged into the river.

Fireman Mills was killed outright, and Engineer Edward Wells, whose home is in the Bronx, N. Y., was so badly injured that he will die.

Fifteen passengers were seriously injured and a score of others received minor hurts.

The injured were taken to Highland Hospital, at Matteawan.

All the doctors at Poughkeepsie and this place were called to the scene.

During the afternoon and night heavy rains undermined the embankment on the east side of the tracks and shortly before the arrival of train 37, tons of earth and rock slid out on the roadbed, covering the northbound track.

The express train was going swiftly when the engine plunged into the mass of earth and stone. The locomotive turned turtle and rolled over into the river. The heavy trucks of the baggage car and the first coach sank into the pile of earth and brought the remainder of the train to a sudden stop.

The passengers were thrown violently about the cars. The wrecked train was made up of four Pullman cars, six day coaches, one baggage car, one mail car and one combination baggage and mail car. Four of the day coaches were wrecked.

Superintendent McCoy, of the Harlem Division, was in charge of the relief train that came from New York. On the train were 50 or more trained nurses and a number of physicians.

LIGHTNING STRIKES CAMPERS TENT.

One Man Killed and Two Others Severely Shocked.

Conneaut Lake, Pa., (Special).—Lightning struck the tent of a camping party during an electric storm here Sunday, killing Edward Kinsey and severely shocked Robert Martin and A. W. Rupprecht, members of an outing club from Wilmerding, Pa.

The men were holding the tent pole in an effort to prevent the tent being blown away, when a bolt shattered it in their hands. The men were prostrated, but Martin and Rupprecht were soon revived. Kinsey, however, was found to be badly burned along the entire left side of the body and his heart seemed to be affected. He was rushed to a hospital at Meadville on a special train, but died before reaching there.

The two others received burns, from which they will recover.

FISHING YACHTS CAPSIZE.

Eight Persons Drowned Off New Jersey Coast.

Anglesea, N. J. (Special)—Two yachts coming in from the fishing banks capsized on Hereford Inlet Bar off here Sunday, and so far as can be ascertained eight persons lost their lives. There were 32 persons on one yacht, of whom 7 were lost, and 12 on the other, all of whom but 1 were saved. That not more fell victims to the rough sea was due to the heroism of Capt. Henry S. Ludlow, of the Hereford Inlet Life-saving Station, and a crew of five men. It was at first thought that from 14 to 28 persons had been lost, but after an investigation the coroner stated that he believed only eight were lost.

Girls Drowned, Men Saved.

Somerville, N. J. (Special)—Miss May Klemmes, of Brooklyn; Miss Bertha Smith, of East New York, and Miss Georgie Lapp, of Williamsburg, were drowned on Lake Hopatcong by the capsizing of a row-boat. The girls were in the boat with three young men, when a storm arose and the boat was capsized. The three men were rescued. They say they made every effort to save the girls.

Rockefeller May Invest in Frisco.

San Francisco, (Special).—Percy Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller, is in San Francisco investigating the field for investment. Young Rockefeller is being advised as to the usury laws of California, and if they be deemed satisfactory the Rockefeller interests are likely to invest millions in San Francisco in the near future.

Burial of a Heavyweight.

Anderson, Ind., (Special).—Five thousand people were attracted to Anderson Cemetery by the burial of Joseph Rodreap, a farmer and the heaviest man in Madison County. Mr. Rodreap weighed 460 pounds. His coffin was 3 feet wide, 28 inches deep and 7 feet long. No hearse would admit it because of its size and a casket wagon was used as a funeral car. Ten men were required to carry the coffin and 16 men to lower it into the grave.

Tartars and Armenians.

Tiflis (By Cable).—Advices received here from the Armenian town of Shusha, 180 miles to the southeast, announced a renewal of hostilities between Armenians and Tartars there. Shusha was bombarded for three days with 21 guns, and finally set afire. Sunday the viceroy received a telegram stating that the hostilities had ceased and that five representatives of each race had been selected to draw up conditions to insure a lasting peace in the district.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

Frank J. Constantino, under arrest in Poughkeepsie for the murder of Mrs. Gentry in Chicago, declares that his brother, who, he says, is his double, and not himself, should have been arrested.

The body of Winzola M. Goodell, the missing daughter of Wesley M. Goodell, was found in "Upper Pond," Belchertown, Mass., by her father and a cousin. The girl disappeared July 6.

Charles H. Evenly, a trusted bank official and an exemplary citizen of St. Louis, is wanted by the police of that city on charge of embezzling $5,000.

H. C. Brookmeyer, who was a nephew of Prince Bismarck, died in St. Louis. He was a former lieutenant governor and acting governor of Missouri.

The express company clerk who invested a two-cent stamp and bid on Panama Canal bonds has sold his option at a profit of $10,000.

The United States government is strengthening its military posts on the Mexican border in anticipation of an uprising in Mexico.

At Bangor, Me., a young athlete saved six women who were thrown into the water by the capsizing of their boat.

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the United States League of Local Loan and Building Associations, in Cincinnati, it was shown that these associations throughout the country have in hand $629,344,257.

Miss Anna Crane, a gray-haired masseuse of New York, who was sent to Paris to rescue Evelyn Nesbit from Harry Thaw, declares that Thaw beat Miss Nesbit, as well as herself.

A St. Louis woman who received a threatening "Black Hand" letter refused to be frightened. She turned the letter over to the police. One arrest has been made.

A Chicago man, mistaking another flat for his own, was fired upon and wounded by the rightful occupant, who mistook his neighbor for a burglar.

Frank J. Constantine, who is wanted in Chicago for the murder of Mrs. Louise H. Gentry, last January, is under arrest in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A jealous Italian, in New York, shot four times at the object of his affections. She escaped uninjured. Three pedestrians were wounded.

Five men have been arrested in New York, charged with washing and selling New York state stamps.

A Kentucky judge has ordered a posse of 300 men to bring in a party of feudists, dead or alive.

Ellen Terry, the English actress, will make a farewell tour of America.

W. H. Williams, of Dublin, Ga., was killed in a baseball game.

Corporation Counsel Lewis, of Chicago, charges the managers of the Marshall Field estate with moving over $2,000,000 in stocks and bonds to New York to escape taxation.

Leader Murphy says it is not impossible for Tammany Hall to support William R. Hearst for governor of New York.

Ten lives were lost and four persons are missing in the collapse of the Amsden building, in South Farmington, Mass.

The Republican convention of the State of New York will indorse the administration of President Roosevelt.

A. Doesher, of Philadelphia, won $2,700 in pools on the daily runs of the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm.

John D. Strassburg, supposed to be the oldest postoffice employe in the world, died in Louisville.

Part of a Great Northern train plunged from a tunnel into a deep lake in Washington Territory.

Officials of Chicago courts announce that publicity will be given to all applications for divorce.

Cardinal Gibbons reached his seventy-second birthday in unusual good health and spirits.

The burning hull of an abandoned vessel was sighted 900 miles east of Sandy Hook.

Dr. George W. Atherton, of the Pennsylvania State College, is dead.

The Philadelphia Board of Health has closed 20 slaughter-houses.

FOREIGN

A serious engagement near Muluya is reported to have resulted in the defeat of the pretender by the forces of the Sultan of Morocco.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid entertained at dinner the American delegates to the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

King Edward received the representatives of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Buckingham Palace.

The censorship on foreign newspapers brought into the country has been re-established in Russia.

The total loss resulting from the burning of the city of Syrzan, Russia, is $5,000,000.

Eight Russian government spies were killed by terrorists in St. Petersburg.

There was a joint meeting in London of the members of the British Iron and Steel Institute and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

An official denial was issued in Paris of the report that Major Dreyfus' face was slapped by an unnamed army officer at the Cercle Militaire.

A fire which started in the center of the city of Leeds, England, was finally drowned out, with a total loss estimated at £250,000.

Six of the elected members of the Council of the Empire, including four representatives of science, have resigned.

The Mayor of Southhampton, England, inspected the cadets on the United States schoolship Saratoga.

Pirates are reported to have attacked a Spanish bark off the Riff Coast.

Bands of robbers commit depredations in Russia without interference.

It is stated that the general strike in Russia may be postponed until a more propitious time. The assistant to the chief of police in Warsaw has been assassinated. Armed revolutionists and mutinous troops are reported in the Baltic provinces.

Thirty persons are missing and 22 houses were swept away by a waterspout that wrecked the village of Fourneaux de Maurienne Madonna.

Dr. Brunchorst was appointed consul general of Denmark at Havana and resident minister to Central America and Mexico

BOMB DROPPED FROM L TRAIN

Six Union Plumbers Are Injured in New York.

A RIVAL UNION IS ACCUSED.

Explosive Missiles Hurled From a Third Avenue Elevated Train Into a Crowd of Men on the Street Beneath—Six Men Were Injured, Though Not Seriously, but None Were Killed.

New York (Special).—Two bombs were dropped from the windows of a southbound Third Avenue elevated train at 8.30 o'clock P. M., into a crowd of about 200 members of Associated United Plumbers, Local No. 480, in front of Teutonia Hall, 158 Third Avenue. Six union plumbers of Lodge 480 were lacerated, though not seriously, by the explosion of the bombs, and after having been treated by Dr. Herrick at Bellevue Hospital were able to go to their homes.

After the smoke of the explosion had cleared away and police reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station had arrived on the scene, President William Thompson, of Local 480, sought out Police Captain Hussey, who was making an investigation of the bombthrowing. "I am convinced that a member of Local No. 2 of the Plumbers' Union did the trick," said President Thompson.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the members of Local No. 480 began to gather in front of Teutonia Hall, on Third Avenue, near Sixth Street, in anticipation of an important meeting of the union, which was to be held there. President Thompson had met President Frank Gartland, of Local No. 2, the rival union, with whom there had been intermittent warfare for sometime, in the afternoon, and the two had come to a decision on the difference between the two union lodges. It was upon this that President Thompson was to report. The members of Local No. 480 were waiting for the Silverworkers of America, Branch No. 1, to vacate Teutonia Hall before going into session.

As a southbound elevated train passed by overhead a black object was seen to fall to the street near the curb and right in the midst of one segment of the crowd of union men. There was a flash and a heavy explosion. Out of the heavy white cloud of smoke three men groped their way to the saloon door, three others lay prone on the cobbles.

Policeman Perkins, who was standing on the opposite corner, rushed to the scene of the explosion and helped carry the injured men into the saloon. Then he immediately rang in a call for the Bellevue Hospital ambulance and sent in another for the reserves of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Police Captain Hussey made a search of the vicinity for a possible clue to the perpetrator of the attempted wholesale assassination, but found none. Two men said that they had seen an arm stretched out of the window of the elevated train as it was going past, and had seen the package of bombs dropped. There were two explosions, one following the other almost simultaneously.

Captain Hussey picked up some burnt paper, such as that wrapped about giant torpedoes, but no other fragments of the bombs could be found. He said that it was his belief that corded bombs, steeped in nitroglycerin such as Italian bomb-throwers favor, had been the instruments used.

SANG BEFORE HE DIED.

Rossiter Then Had Duel With Policeman and Was Killed.

Cincinnati, (Special).—After singing part of the hymn, "Why Will Ye Die?" H. C. Holmes, a merchant of West Union, Ohio, engaged in a pistol duel with Policeman J. L. Rossiter and was killed in front of the Government building.

Holmes is believed to have become suddenly insane. He fired several times at the officer before being shot. When Policeman Rossiter stooped over him to help him, Holmes shot again, the powder burning the officer's face.

A few minutes later Holmes expired. He had come to the city to purchase goods. He left his hotel early in the day, singing and acting strangely. The policeman tried to quiet him, and the shooting followed.

TO INCREASE STRENGTH OF JAPS NAVY.

Changes Contemplated at Tokio—Investigating Resources of Manchuria.

Victoria, B. C., (By Cable).—The steamer Shinano, which just arrived here, brought news of many contemplated changes in the Japanese Navy. The naval program has been arranged whereby the strength of the Japanese Navy will reach 520,000 tons in 1908, but it is not believed the strength will be permanently retained. Twenty-three cruisers will be struck off the effective list this year. The details of the proposed expansion of the navy are now being drawn up at Tokio.

McKinley Monument Unveiling.

Canton, O., (Special).—Justice William R. Day, of the Supreme Court, has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument in honor of McKinley which is being erected by Ohio at Columbus. The ceremony will take place September 14.

Poison in Hotel Coffee.

Meridian, Miss., (Special).—Anna Nolan, her daughter, Blanny Blanks, and the latter's husband were held for the grand jury at Lauderdale Springs, charged with putting "rough-on-rats" in the coffee served to the Springs Hotel guests It was alleged the poison was put in the coffee to avenge a grievance against the proprietor of the hotel. Those who became ill from drinking the coffee are out of danger.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sent a circular letter to the railroad companies asking them to have their schedules arranged in compliance with the law.

Information was filed in the Washington Police Court charging the District Construction Company and the Penn Construction Company with violating the eight-hour law.

Secretary Wilson made public the regulations under the recent law for inspection of packing plants and meats intended for interstate commerce.

A petition and argument for a rehearing was filed in the Uinted States Supreme Court in behalf of ex-United States Senator Burton, of Kansas.

President Palma has pardoned the Americans who were convicted of maintaining a private telegraph line on the Isle of Pines.

The China government has decided to adopt trial by jury and several other features of the Eastern judicial system.

A commission has been constituted to select and divide the lands of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma.

Brigadier General Rice, who served in three wars, was interred in Washington with scant military honors, owing to the absence of troops from the capital.

Acting Secretary of War Oliver has sent instructions to the commanding general of the military camps of instruction to avoid the spread of disease.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has re-opened the Peavey-Union Pacific elevator case to hear further evidence regarding alleged rebates.

American Consul Brittain, of Kahl, Germany, reports that adulterations of food in Germany is widespread.

One hundred and fifty thousand regulars and state militia will take part in the coming army maneuvers.

The names of 1,000 men are eligible as meat inspectors.

The War Department has issued orders to its officials ordering them to report all violations of the eight-hour law on the part of contractors.

Jackson Smith has been named manager of subsistence on the Canal Zone and will be responsible hereafter for all hotels and messes.

Ambassador Leishmman reported his arrival at Pera, the diplomatic suburb of Constantinople.

The Guatemalan Government has returned to Salvador the prisoners taken in the recent war.

FOUR MILES ABOVE EARTH.

Record-breaking Ascension of Two Philadelphia Physicians.

Philadelphia (Special).—Science will be greatly benefited by the knowledge gained by Drs. T. Chalmers Fulton and Samuel J. Ottinger in their successful and record-breaking balloon ascension, the most successful ever attempted in this city. Many tests were made by both doctors, each using the other for a subject, and the knowledge gained by them will shortly be made known to the medical world. Other experiments were also made and are now in the possession of the United States Weather Bureau.

Drs. Ottinger and Fulton remained in the air, four miles above the earth—the highest yet attained by a balloon in this country—until almost over West Chester, where they descended safely and called for their assistants in this city.

Other ascensions are said to be contemplated by the Aero Club, of this city, along the same lines.

Castellane Divorce Trial October 17.

Paris, (By Cable).—The court has definitely decided that the hearing of the suit of Countess Anna de Castellane against her husband Count Boni, for divorce shall be heard October 17 or October 24 if the parties are not ready on the first date mentioned. The hearing of the suits of the Count's creditors, in which they are seeking to hold the Countess liable for the obligations incurred by the Count, was fixed for the same days.

Saved Cook Lost His Leg.

Detroit, (Special).—The tug William B. Castle was sunk in the Detroit River near the head of Belle Isle by colliding with the lumber boat Robert Holland, which was somewhat damaged. The woman cook aboard the Castle became freightened and leaped overboard. The engineer, who had a wooden leg, jumped over after her and succeesed in rescuing her, but lost his wooden leg.

Dropped Chisel in Dynamite.

La Grange, Ga., (Special).—While William Stewart, a young employe of the King Hardware Company, was showing a customer a chisel he dropped it in a case of dynamite, causing an explosion. Stewart was killed instantly and several other men in the store were seriously injured. The building and the stock of goods, the latter valued at $25,000, were badly damaged.

Quake Made a Lake.

Chicago, (Special).—A dispatch to the Tribune from Sheboygan, Wis., says: "Thirty-seven acres of cultivated land on the border of Long Lake, in Fond du Lac County, sank and now is covered with deep water. The sinkage is supposed to be due to a slight earthquake shock. Farmers in the neighborhood are alarmed and afraid to go near to investigate."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Lehigh Valley has ordered 30,000 tons more of steel rails.

"Stocks are a buy from now until September 15," says John W. Sparks.

An advance in sugar prices sent up the quotation for American Sugar shares.

Wheat exports continue large, 5,233,000 bushels having been shipped abroad this month.

Owing principally to the Russian crisis London was a heavy seller of American stocks.

NEW PREMIER DEFINES HIS PLAN

Calls the Constitutional Democrats "Cadets."

SAYS THEY ARE THE AGITATORS.

He Says Nothing Is Further From the Czar's Mind Than a Policy of Reaction, but Declares That the Revolutionists Must Be Crushed Before a Definite Constructive Policy Can Be Put Into Action.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—"Strong handed reform" is laid down by M. Stolypin as the keynote of his administration, in an interview, in which the new Premier expressed his confidence that this policy, with the aid of the "innate patriotism of the masses" and the army, which, "in spite of all reports, is still loyal and reliable," will tide the country over until the convocation of the next parliament. He emphasized, as did Controller of the Empire Schwaneback, on Sunday, the belief that the outlawed parliament was neither representative nor capable of constructive work. He spoke with special scorn of the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats, not attempting to conceal his impression that the quasi-respectability of the party was but a cover for insincerity and truckling with the worst elements of the revolution. They did not honestly believe in either a general expropriation of land or in complete amnesty. Their advocacy of these features was merely a campaign cry. The Premier stated that the members of parliament were not arrested for signing the Viborg manifesto, because that merely would have conferred a mild and much desired martyrdom on them, but they would be promptly held responsible for the slightest attempt to preach to their constituents seditious doctrines, such as refusal to pay taxes or furnish recruits to the army.

Premier Stolypin said, speaking feelingly:

"There has been no coup d'etat, and nothing has been done which was not in accordance with the prescribed constitutional methods. The Emperor was empowered by the fundamental law to dissolve the Douma, and there was no other course open to His Majesty. The Douma as a whole was a dying body, and the most merciful treatment was its prompt dispatch, terminating its unprofitable existence."

Continuing, M. Stolypin said the Emperor's recent words had shown that parliament's agrarian manifesto was the last straw which caused the "cadets" (Constitutional Democrats) bubble to burst; but the whole proceedings of parliament during the last few weeks had rendered its closing inevitable if the Emperor's authority was still to be recognized in Russia.

In reply to a question as to the role of the "cadets" M. Stolypin answered that the party included many diletante and doctrinaires, without policy or political substance. He differentiated between the really serious, patriotic members of the party and those whose sole aim was to oust the government and the Emperor, and whose inherent weakness was so patent even to themselves that they daily made greater concessions to the revolutionists both inside and outside of parliament. He considered that the tendencies displayed by the "cadets" as a body were highly dangerous, to use no stronger word.

Asked as to the extent the counteraction was likely to go, M. Stolypin replied:

"At the present moment three policies are open to the Emperor and his advisers:

"1. Reaction.

"2. Impassivity towards the threatened revolution.

"3. A policy of strong-handed reform.

"It is the last mentioned upon which the Emperor has resolved, and upon which we have entered. A policy of reaction is the furtherest removed from His Majesty's wishes, but the revolutionists must be thwarted before there can be any possibility of deciding on a definite basis for a stable future.

SOLVING MYSTERY OF CANCER.

English Experimenters Have Rendered Mice Immune.

London, (By Cable).—As the result of experiments with mice, the superintendent of the Imperial Cancer Search Fund laboratory announced at a meeting of the subscribers to the fund that the prospects of discovering the origin of cancer are more hopeful than ever. Experts, he said, are now able to reproduce in mice all the features of spontaneous cancer and to protect healthy mice from the consequences by inoculation.

Out of 100 mice inoculated to produce the disease 90 developed tumors, but in the protected animals no tumors occurred. It had also been found that the body fluids of protected mice injected into mice with experimental cancer retarded the growth of well-established tumors. The superintendent said that the experiments must be carried further before it can be ascertained whether they will have a bearing on the treatment of the disease in mankind.

Lightning Melted Bells.

Chambery, France, (By Cable).—A cloudburst, accompanied by lightning, destroyed the church of Les Chavannes, about 35 miles from here. The lightning melted the church bells into a solid mass. A number of persons were injured. The storm caused an enormous amount of damage along the Franco-Italian border.

Old Maids and Bachelors.

Des Moines, Ia., (Special).—To marry or not to marry was the question which dominated the convention of the Bachelors and Old Maids at Forest City. The convention closed with the question undecided. Race suicide entered largely into its discussion, and the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that it were better to have fewer marriages in the face of the records of the divorce courts. President Roosevelt was not indorsed because of his position on race suicide.

MR. SAGE BURIED IN STEEL VAULT

Robbery of His Grave By Ghouls Made Impossible.

New York (Special).—The body of Russell Sage was taken to Troy and buried in Oakwood Cemetery in a steel compartment specially constructed to resist any attack that might be made upon it and to prevent the possibility of another robbery by ghouls like that of A. T. Stewart's remains. It was Mrs. Sage's idea to take every precaution to prevent the despoilation of her husband's last resting place.

The steel vault cost $22,000 and was cast in Albany. It is 7 feet 11 inches long, 42 inches wide and 32 inches in depth, and is said to be absolutely burglar proof. On each side of the vault there are four self-locking clasps. On each end are two clasps of the same type. It is said that once locked they cannot be opened. Between the clasps are heavy rivets.

It weighs three tons and is said to be of such fine-tempered metal as to be strong enough to withstand any number of charges of dynamite. As a matter of precaution, however, it is equipped with electrical appliances that will give an alarm in the event of the vault being tampered with. It is said that for the first year a guard will be stationed near the vault at night to further insure it against burglars.

The body of Mr. Sage was taken from his Fifth Avenue home and put on a special car attached to the Montreal express from the Grand Central Station at 9.45 o'clock A. M. Mrs. Sage, Col. J. J. Slocum, Mrs. Munn, the wife of Dr. John P. Munn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Chapin and the Rev. Mr. Hageman, assistant rector of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, went with the body to Troy. When the train arrived at the Troy station about 4,000 persons were waiting. The funeral car was detached and run over to the Oakwood Cemetery.

There was another crowd at the cemetery; but a tent had been raised over the grave, which prevented those on the outside from seeing the burial services.

Dr. Hageman read a short burial service. Mrs. Sage wept while the prayer was being read. The services were brief and then Mrs. Sage, with those who accompanied her, returned to the special car which had brought them to Troy. They had to wait nearly three hours in the car before they started back again for New York, which they reached at 9 o'clock P. M.

A monument will be raised over the gave and on it will be this epitaph:

"I have done the best I could by the light of day."

Americans in Cuban Jail.

Havana (Special).—Senor O'Farrill, secretary of justice, was surprised to hear that Miss Brown, one of the three Americans arrested at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, for building a private telegraph line, is still in jail there. He again ordered that she be removed to the house of the moyor. It is claimed that the judge who disposed of the case acted beyond his power in fining the three Americans $100 between them, as the minimum fine provided for is $100.

Frisco Public Schools Reopen.

San Francisco (Special).—The public schools of San Francisco opened Monday for the first time since the fire and were well attended. As nearly 30 school buildings were destroyed, the schools in some of the districts were badly over-crowded and will be ordered on the half-day plan until more facilities are provided. The conditions, however, were more favorable than had been expected by the educational authorities. School Director Oliver estimated that the registration is about 60 per cent. of the children registered before April 18.

ODDS AND ENDS.

George G. Hadley, who says he is a copartner with Stephen B. Elkins and Henry G. Davis in 26,000 acres of West Virginia coal lands, filed an application in bankruptcy in Chicago.

P. L. Godwin, after an all-night session, was nominated on the three hundred and fifty-fourth ballot as the Democratic congressional condidate from the Sixth Georgia district.

George P. Brock, former cashier of the Doylestown (Pa.) National Bank, was sentenced to five years in prison at hard labor for misapplying funds.

Except for a new small bequests to relatives, the fortune of Russell Sage is left to his widow. There is no charitable bequest in the will.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has set aside $50,000 for profit-sharing among employes.

Thirty-seven acres of a Wisconsin farm has floated off into Long Lake.

At a joint conference of the Russia revolutionary committee held across the Finnish frontier it was resolved not to declare a general strike at present.

Orders have been issued to commanders of Russian warships in foreign ports to return to Cronstadt on account of serious conditions there.

Rose Hensely, 18 years old, convicted of infanticide, was given one year in the penitentiary at Staunton.

A force of about 100 American regulars and native constabulary routed 500 Pulajanes in the Philippines, the United States having one man wounded, while the Pulajanes lost 150 killed and wounded.

The joint meeting of the American and British Civil Engineers was begun in London.

Hanged Himself in Hotel.

New York (Special).—David W. Webber, 40 years old, employed as millinery buyer for a local department store, committed suicide by hanging himself in the closet of his room at a hotel in this city where he lived. A letter from Lillian Webber, of 1527 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, a sister of the dead man, was found in Webber's room. His reason for the suicide is said to have been ill health. He came here from Chicago about four years ago.

Song of the Search.

With garments crumpled and torn,
With her heart in a desperate mood.
A woman fumed in unwomanly rage
Seeking a cooker of food.
Search! search! search!
By subway, by trolley, in church,
Wherever she went, in dolorous voice
She sang the song of her search!

Search! search! search!
While the cock is crowing aloof!
And search! search! search!
For she has no cook—forsooth!
It's oh! for the days of slaves,
When your servants dare not shirk,
When ladies had never a dish to wash
And were waited on like a Turk!

Search! search! search!
Till your brain begins to swim!
Search! search! search!
Till you ache in every limb!
A cook who will wash, or who won't.
Or who condescends only to cook,
It's always the same old tiresome game
Whichever way you look!

With garments crumpled and torn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
She returns at night to a comfortless home
And tumbles, weary to bed.
Search! search! search!
Next day it begins again;
And we fear it will be till eternity
The burden of her refrain!
—Puck.

The Big Bear of the Tetons.

The sun was just turning to crimson the glacier while triangle of the highest of the Three Tetons as David Hanlon slammed into the log cabin, bringing in a fresh whiff of the crisp autumn air. His sisted Marta was bending over the stove, frying trout. Fork in hand, she turned in surprise.

"The Big Bear!" cried David. "He's been in the sheep corral again. He tore down that low place in the willow fence where he always goes over, and he just slaughtered the sheep."

"Dear! dear!" wailed his sister. "He has killed so many before! What ever shall we do?"

"Kill him!" retorted her brother, grimly.

"He must be a grizzly," ventured Marta, dubiously.

"That's about what he is," assented David. "Our Teton grizzlies are not as large as some silvertips but there are none so cunning and wicked and powerful. Most silvertips make their lair in some dark canon, and scuttle when they see a man, but these fellows range far and wide, just hunting for trouble."

The Big Bear had done enough mischief up and down the Teton Basin to warrant his bad reputation. Every rancher for miles hated and feared him. He was an ugly, surly fellow, although not so large as a California grizzly.

"I mean to catch the Big Bear," boasted David. "I'll sell his wicked old hide for twenty-five dollars, Marta, and you can buy some trinkets." He laughed, although he felt angry enough over his losses occasioned by the bear's depredations.

"You must be careful," cautioned his sister. She knew David had killed so many bears during their five years in the Teton Basin that he felt only contempt for the big clumsy fellows.

He made no ado about killing a bear. A good gun, steady nerves, and a bullet well placed—that was all that was required. Of course, he would add, you must look sharp when you meet a bear with cubs, or wound or corner a grizzly. And one would hardly shoot a bear on a ledge above, as it might roll down upon one. In brief, as David would summarize it, a man who hunts anything needs—just gumption!

While David and Marta ate breakfast David enlarged upon his plans for putting an end to the bear.

His sheep corral lay a little way back from the cabin. It was enclosed by a high, tight fence of woven willows. At the rear of the corral the fence was set squarely across an old path leading back and up into the pines which feathered the base of a talon-like spur of the mountains.

On every trip to David's corral the bear had come down this path and climbed over into the corral, partially knocking down the fence. When he had slain to his bloody satisfaction, he had climbed out at the same place and returned to the upper mountain fastnesses.

"I mean to watch every night," said David, " just inside the fence, close to the broken place, and as the old fellow comes down the path and over the fence, I'll shoot him."

This campaign seemed to David and his sister certain of success. Night after night David watched, ready for the fatal shot the moment the bear should life his head above the fence.

During the day David slept and rested, and so, fresh and enthusiastic every evening, he resumed his watch for the marauder.

"I think he'll come tonight," David said on the fourth evening, as he took down his favorite rifle from the small arsenal on the cabin wall. David Hanlon's "fad" was guns. He possessed seven of the best and latest patterns. Nor was his fad an extravagance, for the guns were his stock in trade. His hunting brought him many a dollar for game, and heads and pelts for Eastern taxidermists.

A few years ago there was an abundance of bear, moose, elk and deer in the Teton Basin. Even now, when the big game has been driven back by the encroachments of settlers, David Hanlon still derives a good income from his beloved mountains.

During the summer tourist season he acts as guide in the Yellowstone National Park. Every autumn, when the game season opens, he earns from five to ten dollars a day as guide for the wealthy sportsmen who come from the East to hunt big game in the Teton range and in the Jackson Hole country which lies just south of the great park.

David Hanlon has lived and loved his mountain life as a true sportsman. Your true sportsman has a triune nature—a poet's appreciation of beauty, a philosopher's content with simple living, and the primitive man's passionate love of the chase.

The tang of sage on the far, high mesas, the incense and murmur of pines on the slopes, the gleam of the eternal silver seams fourteen thousand feet up yonder on the peaks—these are things incomparably precious to the lover of the free, wild out doors.

Marta Hanlon had her rifle, too, for under her brother's tutelage she had become an excellent shot. She was a good horsewoman and an adept snow-shoer as well.

When her brother took his stand on the farther side of the sheep corral, Marta stood her rifle conveniently near the kitchen door. As she washed the supper dishes she listened for any unusual sounds from the corrals.

About nine o'clock her quick ear caught a wild bleating and a rush of small, stampeding feet. The bear was among the sheep! She listened intently, waiting for David's rifle to speak. There was no report, only wilder uproar. Marta snatched up her rifle and ran out cautiously toward the corral.

Meanwhile David had been sitting on a log on the farther side of the corral, near the break in the fence. No unusual sounds broke the silence of the forest night. The sheep were bedded in open sheds along the front of the corral. Now and then a little bell tinkled drowsily. A half-broken bronco, tied in the log stable not far beyond, tried every half-hour or so to kick out, but his hoofs made only a brief, vicious bombardment on the logs. David thought he had never heard the mountain stream before the house gurgle and babble so loudly over its boulders. He buttoned close his fur-lined fustian jacket, for the autumn nights are bitter cold in those high altitudes.

The night was brightly, crisply starlit. The moon, a faint, milky bit of jaggerdly broken pearl, added no light to the cold white star brilliancy. The peaks stood sharply defined, like sculptured marble and ebony.

Once David fancied he heard faint, padded footfalls on the old path. He waited, rifle ready, eyes on the break in the fence. He could hear his blood pounding in his ears, but not another approaching footfall on the path. Presently a distant crackle of undergrowth only denoted that some wary night wanderer had gone off into the pines. David settled down on the log in sore disappointment.

Suddenly the sheep lying under the sheds heaved up from their straw. It was like the very ground heaving and breaking into gray, rounded waves. Bleating wildly, the flock stampeded toward his side of the corral.

David saw the waves—a thousand sheep—surging madly toward him. Near the gate, on the ebbing edge of the rushing flock, a large, dark animal was knocking sheep right and left with powerful slaps of his paws. The wily Big Bear of the Tetons had entered the corral from the front, while David was waiting to receive him at the rear!

But David himself had little time to realize how the Big Bear had frustrated his reception program, for the frightened sheep surged close about him, thrusting him back toward the fence. On they came, knocking each other down and trampling on the fallen.. The onslaught of the thousand fear-maddened creatures was so terrific and unexpected that David was knocked down and trampled.

The sharp little hoofs cut his hands, his face. He could smell the very grease in the wool. He was being buried alive under the frantic flock. He was suffocating!

Dimly he heard two rifle reports, and he wondered dully how his gun, which had been knocked from his hand, had contrived to go off—twice! Then his whole body seemed bursting for want of air. Motes of flame danced in the black void. His eyeballs felt big and ready to burst.

Marta ran cautiously toward the corral. She reached the gate of pine poles and looked in. The Big Bear stood just inside. He had climbed the gate and descended unexpectedly upon the sleeping flock. Near him lay a bleeding, quivering carcass, ripped wide open by one slash of his razor-sharped claws.

Marta arrived at the gate just in time to see David go down under the stampeding flock. But the bear was between her and David, and must be disposed of before she could attempt the rescue of her brother.

She rested her rifle on the gate took good aim. She fired twice.

The bear paused in his slaughter and wheeled clumsily toward the girl. He was hard hit, but Marta saw there was yet enough vitality and fury in that big, shaggy body to carry him over the gate. He came toward her, squealing horribly — almost human cries of agony and anger.

Marta was frightened enough, but she did not lose control of herself or of her weapon. She waited, her rifle-barrel still resting on the top pole of the gate.

The bear flung himself against the barrier, and the strong panel of poles creaked and swayed with his weight. He upreared his great head, so that his foaming, gaping mouth was not six inches from the muzzle of Marta's rifle. Then Marta fired a fatal shot. The bear shook the gate in a last spasm of rage. Blood gushed from his mouth and nostrils as he fell back heavily. After a few convulsive quivers the big, dark bulk lay quite still beside the gate.

Even then Marta was not certain enough of his death to risk opening the gate and entering the corral over his body. She ran along the fence a few rods, and after climbing over, sped across the corral to her brother's assistance. The flock had parted in two streams that flowed in opposite directions round the fence.

With frantic haste Marta pushed and rolled the sheep off David's body. She had arrived just in time. A few minutes more under the sheep would have put an end forever to David Hanlon's bear-hunting.

Then sweet waters sang in his ears as he floated slowly back to consciousness, to find Marta shaking the breath into him and wiping muck and blood from his face.

As David hobbled back across the corral, Marta explained how she had despatched the Big Bear.

"Bless you!" said David, admiringly. "But you're a sister worth having!"—Youth's Companion.

UMBRELLAS AS LIGHTNING RODS.

A Recent Observance of a Well-Known Phenomenon.

The astounding tension of natural electricity and the smallness of the quantity are the despair of electricians who attempt to utilize the forces present in our atmosphere. At the same time it is to these two conditions that we owe the surprising variety of effects produced by lightning, and the interest which we find in observing these effects. The editor of Cosmos, for example, recently received from one of his correspondents a letter stating that not long ago, while walking through a snowstorm with an umbrella raised in front of him, he received clearly perceptible shocks of electricity through the steel ribs.

This phenomenon is all the more interesting as it is easy to explain it with the aid of known and observed facts. For a long time it has been known that during falls of snow one frequently sees, when the storm takes place on a moonless night, flashes of light denoting the presence of a large quantity of positive electricity. When the snow is blown by the wind and falls through dry and cold air the rubbing of the crystals on the air suffices to produce the phenomenon. This theory is confirmed by aeronauts, who state that the spontaneous combustion of balloons, which frequently occurs when they reach the earth, is due to the electricity developed by the rubbing against the air of the moving envelope while it descends. A recent catastrophe in the Alps also proves that an abundant fall of snow is accompanied by intense electrical phenomena. The Times, in its number of July 19, states that seven students of the University of Geneva were overtaken by a snowstorm in a cabin on the Aiguille du Gouter, in which they had taken refuge. They ridded themselves of all articles of iron which they had with them, but notwithstanding this four of them were struck. After this terrible example the appearance of the sparks noted by our correspondent is not surprising.

The experience described by the writer is identical with that which is experienced in all similar cases. The silk of the umbrella may be considered as a protecting veil capable of arresting the effects of electricity if the interior is not wet. In this case an effect is produced similar to that experienced by aeronauts. I will not be the apologist for umbrella lightning-rods which would seem to be the logical ending of this article, but it is interesting to recall that this invention was once considered by Benjamin Franklin.

Good Shots.

"During the past fiscal year," said Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, "we spent $1.42 per capita on the navy. But we have something to show for it.

"The other day our bluejackets set up a target twenty-one feet long and seventeen feet wide. A mile distant was a battleship moving ten knots an hour, rocking slightly over the waves and rolling from the recoil of the gun. The men reached down into the hold of the vessel and took a cartridge and shell weighing three-quarters of a ton, swung it up forty feet, put it into a gun and fired at the target. They reached down and got another cartridge, swung it up and fired it. And from that moving ship, out of ten shots they put nine thirteen-inch holes through that target one mile away in five minutes by the watch. Men that can do that are certainly worth $1.42 per capita."—Washington Star.

An inhabitant of Farmoutiers, France, has left a legacy sufficient to provide prizes of 25 francs each yearly for the two most polite scholars—male and female—of the town. The winners are to be elected by ballot of their schoolfellows.

WORTH QUOTING

The millions of bushels of Kansas wheat which are being ruined by reason of a shortage of harvest hands will find their way into the elevator in due time and be marketed at handsome figures, is the consolation of the Kansas City Journal.

The Dewey has reached the Philippines. A long, difficult and wearying task her tow from Maryland to the other side of the world has been, tiresome to the men who managed it and not unaccompanied by danger, remarks the New York Sun. Soon the United States may dock its biggest ships without bringing them home or renting accommodations from other nations. Great is the increase in our power in the Far East, for a dry dock in time of need is worth a good many battleships.

The petit jury is not an entirely ideal tribunal for the settlement of criminal responsibility, and the protection of society, observes the New York Globe, but it is certainly far more likely to attain the ends of justice when the evidence is put before it in strict legal form at the proper time and place, than when presented through the newspapers with the various garnishings inseparable from this organ of publicity.

In South America generally the United States is distrusted when it is not frankly hated; while since the Spanish-American war this suspicion or enmity has been intensified by fear, for which another reason was found in the Panama incident, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Our southern neighbors prefer European to us, and commercially and socially all their relations are with Europe instead of the country which has protected them against that same Europe for the better part of a century.

One finds oneself next to some kind of food reformer every time one dines out, laments the Sphere. But the fact remains that if you want to find men in good health you have only to go to the restaurants where eating and drinking go on to excess. How seldom does an actor have to disappoint his patrons through illness! and yet actors are notoriously unhealthy livers—late hours, stimulants, lobsters, tobacco, hot air.

Only a crime affecting a multitude of people injuriously can arouse national interest. Such a crime is the effort to monopolize for private profit some necessary of life—ice in Summer, coal in Winter, food at all times, observes the New York American When such a crime gets for its perpetrators adequate punishment, some millions of Americans will arise, rejoice and applaud the community and the official concerned in the prosecution.

For our part, we do not join very enthusiastically in any cry against the extravagance of the Congress which has just adjourned, remarks the Richmond News Leader. The appropriations provided foot up an enormous total, but we notice that the state of Virginia, for instance, did all she could to make them even larger. As to us, we got a pretty fair share—a million and a quarter for the Jamestown Exposition and $200,000 for the Richmond post office included. It looks a little ungracious for us to be passing up our plate for slices of the pie and then complaining because so much pie has been given.

Senator Knox tells a story of the last fight the late Senator Quay made in the Senate. Quay was working hard on the statehood bill, obstructing legislation, when a scheme was fixed up to get him away from the Senate for a time. Quay was very fond of tarpon fishing and had a winter place in Florida. One afternoon he received this telegram from a friend who thought the senator might be in better business than pottering about new states: "Fishing never so good. Tarpon biting everywhere. Sport magnificent. Come." Quay read the telegram and smiled a tiny little smile. Then he answered it thus: "Tarpon may be biting, but I am not. M. S. QUAY."

So Rojestvensky was not guilty of cowardice or treason in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. Neither was Villeneuve thus guilty at Trafalgar nor Ney at Waterloo, declares the New York Times. If there was an appalling difference between his achievements and theirs, responsibility for it must be placed on other shoulders than his. It would be sheer nonsense and worse to deny great ability and courage to the commander who safely and unhesitatingly conveyed the Russian fleet through strange waters all the way from Cronstadt to Tsu Shima. Had the whole Russian Admiralty been animated with as great a spirit as his the outcome of his enterprise might have been far different from what it was. It was for the Russian government to ask pardon of Rojestvensky rather than to censure him.

It is so easy to find fault with the good things possessed by others.

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Indian's Prodigal's Return.

Solomon Homer, the brilliant Choctaw Indian, said at his home in Caddo that he needed to be a very intelligent and industrious Indian who would go out into the world and make a name.

"Many Indians," he said, "go out into the world and some of them, of course, succeed. Those who fail return home; and that is a sad returning, for every one sneers at the young man whom the world has conquered and driven back.

"It is not much of a welcome that the returned Indian gets, even in his father's house.

"There was Black Eagle, a Choctaw. He went to Chicago, failed and came back home. But he was afraid to go to his father's house till an old man said:

"'Are you going to your father's, Black Eagle?'

"'I don't know,' answered the youth.

"'Go there,' said the old man, 'for you will be very welcome. There is no doubt of it.'

"Heartened a little, Black Eagle did go to his father's, and the next day he met the old man again.

"The old man smiled kindly.

"'So the prodigal returned,' he said. 'And did your father kill the fatted calf?'

"'No,' Black Eagle answered, 'he didn't kill the fatted calf, but he nearly killed the prodigal.'"—Kansas City Journal.

Perfectly Normal.

A journalist visited an insane asylum to get material for an article, and was shown over the establishment by one of the inmates, who was so intelligent that it was almost impossible to believe he could be out of his head.

"And what are you in here for, my man?" asked the journalist at length.

Immediately a cunning look came into the man's eyes and he looked about him warily.

"I'll tell you if you keep it dark," he said, lowering his voice. "I have a mania for swearing. I write 'cuss-words' all around. It's great sport. Why, they have to hire a man just to follow me round and rub 'em out. But," coming a little closer, "I'll tell you a secret. I'm four 'damns' ahead of him and I've got 'hell' written all over your back!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

OFF AND ON AT STATIONS.

"Yes, he works off and on."

"Why, I heard he had a good, steady job."

"So he has, but he's a railroad conductor."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNNY TICKET.

For Assembly :
JOHN NOLL,
of Bellefonte.
For Jury Commissioner :
ADAM HAZEL,
of Spring Township.

Aaronsburg.

Prof. W. T. Meyer, of Philadelphia, is spending his vacation in this his former home.

Mrs. Meckley and Mrs. Brown, of Winfield, were guests of Mrs. Chestie Wert, over Sunday.

Charles Acker, who is employed at Altoona, spent a few days with his parents, in this place.

Mr. Haugh and daughters, of Madisonburg, visited Merchant Detwiler a few days last week.

Col. J. P. Coburn and Dr. D. K. Musser, of Bellefonte, spent the Sabbath in their homes at this place.

Miss Verna Bower was the guest of her uncle, John Bower, at Coburn, over Sunday.

Clark Weaver and family, of Nittany, were guests of James Weaver.

Merchant Detwiler and wife spent part of the Sabbath at Penns Cave, with Mr. Roush, father of Mrs. Detwiler.

Adam Hosterman, accompanied by his son and family, of Boalsburg, visited at the home of John Haines on Monday.

Emanuel Musser and wife entertained thirty-one of their relatives Sunday noon. Among these were Mrs. Musser's three sisters, Mrs. Kerstetter, of Coburn ; Mrs. Kleckner, of Mifflinburg, and Mrs. Rupp, of this place.

Warren Winkleblech and family visited his sister, at Wolfs Store, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Guisewite spent the Sabbath with friends at Pine Creek.

Rebersburg.

Mrs. Kate Hoy spent last week at Aaronsburg visiting relatives.

Mrs. Jared Kreamer and Mrs. Dr. Bright have just returned from a pleasure trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Spangler, of Baltimore, are at present visiting in this vicinity.

Miss Bessie Mallory and sister Pearl, who have been visiting here for several weeks, returned to their home in Pittsburg.

David McCool and wife and Emanuel Shook, all of Spring Mills, spent Sunday as the guests of Harry McCool.

Sid Krumrine, who gathered the cream through this valley for the Coburn Creamery Company, sold his route to Wm. Bair.

Miss Lettie McCool, of Potters Mills, is the guest of Miss Amy Stover.

Mrs. Jenkins, who was visiting at the home of J. N. Meyer, has returned to her home in Bellefonte.

Clark Gramley recently purchased a new auto from a party in Williamsport.

Victor Walker, of Illinois, is spending a few weeks with his parents, in this place.

FOE OF POTATO BUG.

Farmer Observes That Plants Thrive Where Strange Insect Appears.

A. Lyman, of Crandall, near Coudersport, has noticed a peculiar species of bug in the potato patches, and has taken pains to watch them, at first believing them to be a new variety of pest. Close observation showed him that the newcomers were slaying the destructive potato bug, so he sent one to the State zoologist at Harrisburg.

That official has given the classification of the insect but knows no means of propagating them. He has asked Lyman to ship several live specimens with which to experiment.

Last year Lyman noticed but five destroyers on his potato patch, but they had cleaned out all of the potato bugs. He thinks there are about 100 on his property this year. The bugs do not harm the vines, apparently confining their diet to the other bugs.

They somewhat resemble the potato bugs, but are somewhat longer. The dagger with which they kill their prey is spear shaped and situated under the throat. Farmers in Coudersport are hopeful that they will solve the expensive potato bug problem.

Spring Mills.

Rev. James Runkle, of Williamsport, who with his family is spending his vacation at the home of his mother, occupied the pulpit in the Reformed church Sunday afternoon.

Rev. W. H. Schuyler, of Centre Hall, preached in the Lutheran church Sunday evening, owing to the illness of the regular pastor, Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Mrs. Wm. Colyer, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday at the home of her father, Philip Heim.

T. M. Gramley transacted business in Bellefonte, Monday of this week.

Rev. Lewis Robb, of Altoona, arrived Monday forenoon, as the guest of Dr. D. M. Wolf.

Thursday of last week Mrs. C. E. Royer, teacher of the primary department of the Lutheran Sunday School, entertained the little folks very delightfully, at a picnic in the park.

Philip Heim left Monday morning for Altoona, where he secured work for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gramley returned from a ten days' trip to the sea shore, last Saturday. They report having had a very enjoyable time.

H. N. Meyer, of Millheim, transacted business in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rossman and Dr. H. S. Braucht spent Monday evening of this week in Centre Hall.

Mr. Campbell, the railroad agent, is now located in one of C. P. Long's houses on the avenue. Mr. Campbell has become very popular at the station, and is well qualified for the position. He is very obliging and affable, attends promptly to all station business, is always ready to give any information desired as regards the connecting of trains at different points, always escorts an aged lady, if alone to and from the cars, and, in fact, gives every attention to all passengers. All are perfectly satisfied that he is the right man in the right place.

Last week was again one of showers, and one or two were quite severe. The rain is first rate for corn and the second crop of hay, but the cut grain was damaged somewhat, much of it sprouting.

Next week John Snavely will turn his old tin shop around and have the side for the front, and enter into the photograph business. The upper rooms are already remodeled, have a large side and upper sky light, operating and dark rooms, and everything ready to commence business as soon as the building is turned. Mr. Snavely has lately taken some very fine photographs.

Jasper Wagner, letter carrier on rural route, says he can make good time on his motor cycle and prefers it to his horse and wagon, except when it storms, when it is not so pleasant, as he has no protection against the rain.

The concave shores of Penns Creek are lined daily with anxious fishermen, but they are meeting with indifferent success. Fish don't seem to be very plentiful in this immediate neighborhood, at least few are caught.

A committee from each Sunday school here will meet Saturday evening, to decide when and where they will hold their union picnic.

Wednesday of last week a party of about fifty ladies had a grand picnic on the banks of Penns Creek just above the village. All report having had a delightful time. No gentlemen were invited, they simply stood afar off and wondered.

Woodward.

H. S. Runkle, wife and child, of Monessen are visiting friends at this place.

Messrs. C. D. Motz and M. I. Stover visited friends in Millheim Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Wise, Mrs. Samuel Orndorf and daughter Edna, are visiting friends in Sunbury, Milton and Yeagertown.

Mrs. N. W. Eby and Mrs. James Kitner are on the sick list.

J. Frank Torbet, of Jersey Shore, was in town last week.

Misses Neary and Sara Meyer, of Rebersburg, visited Miss Maude Ard one day last week.

Potter School Board.

The Potter township school board met at Centre Hill last week to adopt books and transact other business. Spellers was one of the books under discussion, and the result was the adoption of the "Practical Speller," published by D. C. Heath & Co.

The board failed to agree on the adoption of physiologies, the vote being a tie on the "Overton," by the American Book Company, and the "Hutchison" by the Myers, Fishel & Co. A peculiar feature was that two members endeavored to break the tie, but each simply stepped in the other's place, leaving the result the same.

Miss Ella Condo, of Penn Hall, was elected to teach the Manor Hill school, from which school Thos. L. Moore was transferred to the Earlystown district. Miss Viola Harter was elected to teach at Fleisher's Gap.

The tax rate was reduced one mill, and for the current year is four mills. This speaks well for the board.

Adjournment was made without fixing a time for the next meeting.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday August 10, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock.

LOCALS.

Henry Swabb, who suffered from a slight attack of apoplexy, is improving.

A Bell telephone has been installed in the general store of W. H. Meyer, Centre Hall.

W. Gross Mingle is connected by telephone, at his residence, with the Commercial system.

Mrs. L. Ray Morgan and son Louis, of Philipsburg, are guests of the former's sister, Mrs. S. W. Smith.

Messrs. George Swabb and John Davis, two prominent Harris township citizens, were in town Tuesday.

The members of the National Guard will drawn $147,699.22 in pay for services at camp, near Gettysburg.

Mrs. Michael Stover, of Feidler, was the guest of Mrs. M. L. Emerick, in this place, last week, for several days.

John Runkle, of Philadelphia, son of Dr. S. C. Runkle, is spending the time with his uncle John Runkle, east of Centre Hall.

The Hospital Aid Society will meet Monday evening, August 6th, at the home of Mrs. J. W. Whiteman. A full attendance is desired, as there are some matters of importance to attend to.

Miss Edna Murray, in point of service, the senior telephone operator in Centre Hall, returned from Bellefonte where she was manipulating a portion of the Bell switch board for the past two months.

Miss Mame Emerick is learning to operate the switch board in the Bell telephone exchange, Centre Hall, in order that she may be able to succeed one of the present operators should one resign or, or—marry.

W. D. Strunk & Son put into operation their new threshing outfit last Thursday, at which time they threshed for Charles Stump, farmer for S. W. Smith. The crop yielded twenty-one and two-third bushels.

Prof. George F. Norton, eyesight specialist, of 307 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will be at the Centre Hall hotel during July and August. He will attend to any who desire defective vision corrected. Difficult cases especially solicited.

Among the visitors in and about Centre Hall from the busy iron centre of Western Pennsylvania are Mr. and Mrs. J. Finn Stover, of Darragh, who are spending the time with Mr. Stover's father, Benjamin Stover, near Potters Mills, and Irvin M. Burris, west of Centre Hall. Mr. Stover is employed as clerk in the large supply house of the Madison Supply Company.

The taxpayers attention is called to the fact that the borough interest tax is one-half that of the borough tax. The borough tax includes streets, light and all incidentals. This is not because the borough debt is so large, but because an exorbitant vote of interest is paid on the debt. The interest rate could be cut into halves if the members of the council would take a step into the path of economy.

Can the readers tell what the stripes on the barber pole signify? You see the pole with its stripes and you know there is a barber shop back of the pole, but here the knowledge of the average person ceases. In the early days barbers did the bleeding for the community and surgeons were not as plentiful as now. The first thing thought necessary, way down to the time of George Washington's death, was that any patient should be bled. Tap him, and take a few ounces of blood from him, no matter how weak he might be. When Washington was at the last gasp, the fools bled him. Well, the red stripes on a barber pole mean the red ribbon bandages that barbers bound over the wounds caused by bleeding people. That's all. When they got through with a plethoric man, of full habit and had tapped him like a hard maple tree in February, he was patched up and bandaged till his arms, legs and trunks looked like a much-gartered leg.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

Engine No. 119, on the B. and S. while running alone near Dents Run, jumped the track and turned completely over and lies on its back, wheels up, in Bennet's branch. The engineer was pinned under the cab for twenty-five minutes before he was rescued. He was badly burned and his leg was broken in two places.

A fierce fight between a bull and a horse on the farm of Abraham McHenry, near Bloomsburg, resulted in the death of the horse after a battle lasting fifteen minutes. Farmhands with pitch forks succeeded in driving the bull off, but not until the horse was injured so badly that it had to be shot.

Shocked by lightning while working as an operator in a telephone exchange, Miss Fannie Miller, of Williamsport, became seriously ill and was operated upon at the hospital in that city for the removal of an abscess on the brain due to shock.

Johnstown wants the government to erect a federal building there, but none of its citizens is willing to sell property for that purpose for the sum the government offers. And it was ever thus.

In the record time of two hours a rat killed twenty-seven chickens for H. L. Bausher, of Hamburg, Berks county, and while he was fihishing the last one Wilson Foster killed the rodent.

Taxpayers in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, have filed an appeal from the auditor's report of the school board of that district, objecting to an item for music, claiming that music is not a study.

Farmers in a number of districts of Lehigh county have held prayer meetings for rain, while their neighbors just across the mountains, who have been almost drowned out, are hoping for a dry spell.

The postoffice at Vail, Blair county, was entered early one morning last week by thieves. Postmaster George W. Dayton, who was sleeping in the room, did not awaken. The robbers took his watch and pocketbook containing money, but nothing belonging to the government was disturbed.

John A. Miller, an ex-school director of Washington township, Schuylkill county, has begun to serve his sentence of a year in prison for accepting a bribe of $15 from one Daniel Herring, a teacher. One of the singular features of this case, as reported by the Schuylkill county exchanges, is the high esteem in which Miller is held by his neighbors, nearly all of whom called upon him the day before he went to jail, expressing their sympathy and their confident belief that he had meant to do no wrong. No every convict has such kind-hearted neighbors.

Grasshoppers have appeared in such large quantities in the upper part of Lehigh county that the farmers in order to save their oats crop are compelled to harvest it before it is fully ripe.

3 and—a Squabble.

Spring Mills and Millheim played a game of ball Saturday, and then were obliged to get into a squabble to break the tie, which was done by the umpire deciding the game 9 to 0 in favor of the Millheim team. The game throughout was well played. The score stood 3 to 3 from the eighth to the thirteenth innings.

Horse Sale at Bellefonte.

Messrs. Gentzel and Beezer will sell a car load of fine western colts, two and three years old, at public sale, at Bellefonte, Saturday, August 4, 12:30 p. m. Be sure and see them.

Colyer.

Miss Blanche Moyer is spending some time at Spring Mills visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Rickert are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Mrs. George Lee and son John, of Milton, are visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Frank Treaster and children, of Lewistown, spent Monday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shadow.

Miss Ruth Rossman returned home Monday after spending some time in Altoona.

Miss Rae Fleisher who spent several years in California and Arizona returned to the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Spangler, to pay a visit.

Donald Celestine, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fleisher, aged eleven months, died at their home in Pitcairn. The child was brought here and was buried on Sunday morning in the United Evangelical cemetery, Rev. Sechrist officiating.

Wm. Cummings started out with his new thresher last week and has a considerable amount of work on hand.

The United Evangelical Sunday school will hold a picnic in Swartz's Grove at Zion, Saturday, August 4. They extended a cordial invitation to the other Sunday schools in this place.

Old Sol is a rounder. He always makes a night of it.

Harris Township.

From last week.

A number of young people from Boalsburg and Linden Hall spent Sunday at Hassin's Gap.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson visited Mrs. Theodore Boal Monday.

John Rishel, agent for the United States Cream Separator, transacted business here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James I. Reed attended a party at Pine Grove Mills Monday evening.

Mrs. Edward Lucas gave a birthday party Monday afternoon in honor of her little six-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. There were thirty guests present and all had a good time.

A birthday party was given Monday afternoon of last week, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lucas in honor of their six year old daughter, Elizabeth. About thirty children were present and all had a jolly, good time.

Mrs. A. B. Kimport and children, of Bellefonte, visited relatives in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hess, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with their son, E. W. Hess, near Shingletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Glenn, of the Branch, visited at L. Mothersbaugh's, Saturday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig, of Braddock, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Ishler.

Mrs. William Fortney, of Dundore, returned to her home on Saturday, after a six weeks' visit with friends in this community.

Harry Kister, of Bellefonte, spent Saturday in Boalsburg.

John Baumgardner was here from Huntingdon county, in quest of sheep.

Miss Bertha Hoover, of Clearfield, accompanied by her nephew, Marian Lukens, of Altoona, visited at the Hoover home, in Shingletown.

Mrs. J. P. Weber and son Fred, of State College, spent a day here.

Morris Woods, of New London, Ohio, a grandson of Mrs. M. A. Woods, will make Boalsburg his home for an indefinite time.

The sale at the Galbraith home Saturday was largely attended. Many rare and valuable articles were sold.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reed and niece, Miss Esther Sparr, were entertained at an evening party, during the past week, given by Misses Sarah and Margaret Reed, at Pine Grove Mills.

Rev. A. A. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFarlane and Miss Priscilla Stuart attended the funeral of Dr. Atherton.

Prof. J. C. Bryson and wife are visitors from Derry Station.

Andrew Kremer and family, of the Mountain City, visited at the home of Edward Williams.

A company of young people spent Saturday at Penns Cave.

Mrs. E. E. Brown returned from a visit of six weeks to Philipsburg.

Oak Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ferree spent several days in Altoona last week.

Mrs. Sue Peters and Mrs. N. J. Rishel and little son spent Wednesday of last week with friends in Boalsburg.

Mrs. Newton Miller, of Altoona, was an arrival in town Monday.

Clifford Close and wife, of Altoona, were guests of their parents and friends in town last week.

Misses Ella and Cathryn Dale spent Wednesday of last week with the Misses Ross at Linden Hall.

Claude Segner, of Boalsburg, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edward Zong, last week.

Mrs. Louise Newman, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dernar, expects to return to her home in Philadelphia this week. Mrs. Dernar will accompany Mrs. Newman for a visit to the city and will also enjoy a vacation at Atlantic City.

Clearfield Democrats' Ticket.

The Democrats of Clearfield county endorsed W. A. Hagerty for congress and George M. Dimeling for state senator, and nominated the following county ticket : For assembly, Messrs. Buckingham, Burns and Gearheart ; jury commissioner, A. C. Stear : coroner, Dr. B. F. Reed.

Rural Telephone Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Patrons Rural Telephone Company, at Garman's Hotel, Bellefonte, Tuesday, August 14, 10 a. m., which all directors are requested to attend. The meeting will be open to all stockholders in the various Branch Companies.

Charter for Railroad Company.

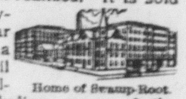
The Loganton and White Deer Railroad company have received a charter from the state department to build a road through Sugar Valley to Loganton.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	60	Wheat	82
Barley	45	Oats	35
		Corn	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	12
Potatoes	50	Eggs	16

Horse Sale

One O'clock

MONDAY, AUGUST 6

at Centre Hall, Pa.

A CAR LOAD

Western Horses

Consisting of several mated teams 3000 lbs., and individuals from 1100 up.

These animals are Illinois stock, especially selected, and suited for this section.

D. A. Grove & Coldren

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER

...Dentist...

WITH

DR. HUGH S. ALEXANDER

POTTERS MILLS, PA.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE

Farm in Gregg township, lately occupied by James A. McClintic, now deceased, will be sold as the property of Felix McClintic. Located about one mile west of Farmers Mills. One hundred and fifty-five acres. Good buildings. Good water at barn and house. Good timber.

Apply to HUGH McCLINTIC, Ohio City, Ohio.
Clement Dale, Bellefonte, Pa. Atty. for Estate.
A. F. McCLINTIC, 25 West Market Street, Lewistown, Pa.

CIDER PRESS FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale two complete hydraulic cider presses, including engines. One engine is a traction. One press is at Tusseyville, the other at Spring Mills.

June 14 2t. ANDREW CORMAN, Spring Mills.

33rd . . .

Encampment and Exhibition of the

Patrons of Husbandry of Central Penn'a

Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.

September 15 to 21, Inclusive

Encampment opens September 15
Exhibition opens Monday, Sept. 17

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

The Penn'a State College will make a large display of the work of the College and State Experiment Station.

ADMISSION FREE.

George Dale
J. S. Dauberman
Geo. Gingrich
G. L. Goodhart

LEONARD RHONE, Chairman

LOCALS.

Centre Hall and Millheim will play ball at the latter place Saturday afternoon.

Miss Alice Robinson is back from a trip to New York, Atlantic City and other points east.

Business Men's picnic at Hecla Park, August 16th. . . Dale reunion at Oak Hall, Saturday.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, dentist, will be prepared to do all kinds of dental work at Smith Brolher's office, Spring Mills, Wednesday, August 8th.

There will be an eclipse of the moon at 8 o'clock Friday morning, and an eclipse of the sun on 19th inst., but neither will be visible in this section.

Miss Hardy, daughter of Prof. Joseph J. Hardy, of Lafayette College, Easton, is spending a few days in town at the home of Dr. James W. Boal.

Mrs. W. A. Krise, after visiting a few weeks at the home of her son George and family, in Chicago, is now at the home of her daughter, Elsie, in Pipestone county, Minnesota.

After a brief but rather severe sickness, Rufus Rearick is about again. He is a son of W. O. Rearick, of Milroy, and during his illness and at present is at the home of his grandfather, M. J. Decker, east of Centre Hall.

Ross Bushman succeeds Guy Jacobs as local news agent. The latter has served his customers faithfully for a number of years, but since he has concluded to become a student in Pennsylvania State College, he sold out his business.

Miss Alice Wistar, a trimmer in the millinery department of Steven's store, of Chicago, who is on a visit to her former home in Howard, is spending a week at the home of W. W. Spangler, as the guest of his daughter, Miss Gertrude.

Messrs. D. A. Grove and Wm. Coldren advertise a horse sale at Centre Hall, Monday, August 6, one o'clock. They will sell a car load of western horses, consisting of mated teams of 3000 pounds weight, and individuals of 1100 pounds and up.

Hon. James A. Kerr and party crossed the Seven Mountains between Centre Hall and Milroy, and had the misfortune to badly wreck their auto. The ex-Congressman and party proceeded to their destination by rail, and the chauffeur and machine awaited repairs at the Old Fort hotel.

Rev. J. Hamill Boal is spending his vacation in Centre Hall, at the home of his father, Rev. Jas. W. Boal, D. D. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Hinkley, Minn., in May, and is much pleased with his field of work where doubtless he will do good work.

A regular meeting of the school board will be held this (Thursday) evening, at the Reporter office. Among other business to be transacted will be the formal election of a principal, fixing of the tax millage, and designating the time for the opening of the schools.

Wm. Parker is back from Gettysburg, where he was in camp with Company B, N. G. P. He and A. G. Noll belong to the "cooking department" of the company's outfit, and while the latter has had a number of years experience, Mr. Parker was out for the first time with the State's guards.

James Searson, of near Linden Hall, is said to have one of the best wheat crops in that digging. He lives on the Potter farm, and it is vouched for by his neighbor George Swabb that the old saying about backing into the field for the first load of grain came as near the truth in this case as he ever saw.

Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to oats by cutting the grains from the main stem. In some fields the loss will be considerable on account of this pest, which are not more than half-grown. It is feared the orthopterous insect will also cut the bands after the oats is cut, making the handling of the crop more tedious.

Generally speaking the corn crop in Penns Valley is in fine condition. The early corn is already well eared, and it would require the most unusual conditions to hinder its development The fields that were replanted on account of cut worms or timothy worms will require more favorable weather conditions throughout this month.

Tired of seeing his tenant farmer, Cloyd Brooks, pumping water for all purposes, Dr. H. F. Bitner set to work to dig a well on an elevation sufficiently high to permit water to be carried to the buildings by gravity. He is not over sanguine that he will be successful in securing water at the point of operation, but there are many farm buildings that might as well be supplied in the way contemplated by Dr. Bitner as to be constantly working the pump lever.

Fine weather during the past few days. . . The roads are badly washed in all sections . . Farmers are doing a variety of work on the farm—threshing, cutting barley, hauling in barley, plowing, and cussing the grasshoppers. . . Odd Fellows picnic, Grange Park, August 10. . . Lots of summer boarders. . . Green apples: pain in stomach. . . Souvenir postal cards, a fine assortment of local views, at the Reporter office. . . Horse sale at Centre Hall, Monday, one o'clock, by D. A. Grove.

DEATHS.

SAMUEL NOLL

Samuel Noll, a well known citizen of Pleasant Gap, died in the Bellefonte Hospital Sunday evening after a brief illness. He was taken to the hospital on the previous Monday and death was due to stricture of the bladder. He was a farmer by occupation and fifty-seven years of age. Surviving him are his wife, one brother, Hon. John Noll, of Bellefonte; two sisters, Mrs. Lucy Stine, of Oklahoma; and Miss Susie, of Pleasant Gap

The funeral took place Wednesday morning. Interment at Pleasant Gap.

CYRUS JACOB KLINGER.

The remains of Cyrus Klinger were laid to rest by the side of his mother, in the Branch Cemetery, near Lemont, Sunday last. The boy was aged five years and was the son of Charles Klinger, of Wheeling, West Virginia. The mother was buried early in the spring, which makes the death of the lad of more than ordinary sorrow to the father.

Marriage Licenses.

Clem C. Sager, Bellefonte.
Blanche V. Whippo, Bellefonte.

James S. Shope, Altoona.
Glayds Owens, Clearfield.

Austin A. Runkel, Williamsport.
Bertha May Robb, Howard.

George I. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bess Estelle Showers, Bellefonte.

Borough Tax Rate.

The millage to operate the various departments of the borough are as follows: Borough, ten mills; interest five mills; poor, two mills. Total valuation $137,285.

Souvenier Postal Cards.

A fine line of postal cards, local views in and about Centre Hall, on sale at the Reporter office. These are the best yet produced.

Pomona Grange.

The Centre County Pomona Grange will hold its third quarterly meeting in Victor Grange Hall, Oak Hall Station, Tuesday, August 21st.

LOCALS.

Horse sale Monday afternoon.

Treasurer's adjurned sale of unseated lands, Tuesday, August 7.

The "Pike school," in Penn township, is vacant. J. S. Meyer, Esq., Spring Mills, is the proper person to address

Miss Myrtle Williams, one of the sales ladies in Katz & Company's store, Bellefonte, is the guest of Miss Edna Murray.

The time fixed for the regular monthly meeting of the town council is the first Friday in each month, and the place of meeting Bank building.

Diamond Beaver cook stove, No. 9; nickel base and shelf; polished top with reservoir; in good condition. Will sell at a bargain. S. M. Campbell, Millheim, Pa. tf

Rev. J. M. Rearick has been confined to bed since Wednesday of last week. He is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, the disease being confined to one of his ankles.

Mrs. W. H. Schuyler is minus her umbrella, having a natural wood handle with the name plate and ornaments removed. She will appreciate any knowledge of its whereabouts.

Dr. H. S. Alexander, of Potters Mills, and Dr. W. A. Alexander, of Mifflin county, were callers at this office Monday. The latter is a dentist, and advertises dates at Spring Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Thompson and daughters, Mary and Sara, of Milroy, drove to Centre Hall Tuesday and spent the day at the Centre Hall hotel as guests of the Rices and Thompsons.

WANTED—Woman cook, $40.00 per month. Two dining room girls, $20 00 per month. Steady work. These wages include room and board. One-half railroad fare paid. Apply to Clayton T. Williams, Hotel Birmingham, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gross and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Gross, of State College, are visiting in Centre Hall. The former were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wion and Samuel Gross, and the latter divided their time between the Floray families.

Mrs. Walter M. Kerlin is back to Centre Hall after spending some time in Millheim, with her mother, Mrs. Susan Kern. She will remain at the home of Mrs. Sarah J. Kerlin until the beginning of September when her husband will join her preparatory to returning to their home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to issue 1000-mile tickets for $20, after September 1st. The company has also announced that in the near future it would reduce its regular fare from three cents to two and one-half cents per mile. This action is calculated to head off the demand for a flat two cent rate per mile. Almost every candidate for the legislature has been committed to favor a two cent mileage rate, and it is not likely that the people will be willing to accept the half-cent reduction and keep peace.

Symptoms.

A physician was talking about his patient's symptoms.

"Young, strong people don't give me enough symptoms when they are ill," he said, "but the middle aged and the aged give me too many. Thinking about their health all the time, studying their condition all the time, the aged and the middle aged discover a symptom in every muscle, in every organ, in every limb. Thus they confuse me.

"The average sufferer of fifty or so will pour upon my head a deluge of symptoms like this:

"'Well, doctor, I'm miserable all over, feverish one minute, freezing the next. I've a gnawing pain in my hip and side and back and an all gone sensation in the stomach, with a shooting, neuralgic headache over the left eye. I have a queer taste in my mouth, a dizziness when I stoop over and a dull ache up and down the right side, along with a kind of numbness. I cough a lot, my throat's sore, and I've the earache. Appetite's fair, but not what it should be. I have a feeling of lassitude, and I'm very weak. These are only a few of my main symptoms. To proceed, etc.'"—Exchange.

An Unruffled Spirit.

A contented spirit was Mrs. Snow's, so contended that at times her neighbors found it trying and took an unrighteous satisfaction in presenting any small thorns which might prick through her comfort.

"No, my Angie hasn't the measles," said Mrs. Snow one day. "Well, perhaps it seems strange she should escape the epidemic, but my children are unusually fortunate always in those respects. Of course I take the best of care of them, and, then, they inherit a tendency to throw off any germs. I anticipate no illness with Angie."

In spite of this the redoubtable Angie came down with measles a week later, and the inquiring friend again approached Mrs. Snow.

"Yes, dear Angie has the measles at last," said the contented mother. "Now, most of the other children are well, and as the doctor has plenty of time to attend to her it really seemed an opportunity for Angie. I don't suppose there ever was a child on whom they came out more beautifully than on Angie. I tell the doctor I think he may well be proud of his little patient."—Youth's Companion.

The Atmosphere.

Even if it were possible for man to live without breathing air he could not exist on the earth if it were without an atmosphere. Plants derive carbon, the most important element of their food, from the air, and without plants there could be no food for animals and therefore no human beings. Water also comes from the atmosphere, but if there were no water there could be neither plants nor animals. If food and water could be supplied in some other way the world would still be unhabitable by plants and animals owing to the severity of the cold. Without an atmosphere there would be no winds and consequently no waves or ocean currents. The sea—if we may suppose one to have been supplied by some unknown cause—would be a stagnant pool, uninhabitable by seaweed or fish.

American Buyer In London.

"My American accent came near to taxing me just $450 on my last trip to London," remarked a chapman. "When I tried to buy a certain bulldog pup there the kennel man priced it at $500, as he had me sized up as an American and, in his regard, an easy mark. I made a deal with a cabby at the hotel stand, who went around and bought the same pup for me at $60, a very fair price, as the dog will never be a show winner. I gave a $10 tip to the cabman, so I made $430 by employing an agent who called his hansom an 'ansom and his horse an 'orse."—New York Sun.

Jackdaw and Magpie.

In England the daw is hardly ever mentioned but as Jack, yet daw and not jackdaw is the proper name of the species. It is suggested that the pie owes the "mag" to some corruption of Margaret or Meg. To mag is to chatter, but whether the verb was derived from the name or the name from the verb is a question. It is more than probable that the Jim Crow of America (the old name for a negro boy) was brought across from England in the days when a crow was Jim, as a swallow was Dick.—London Standard.

Egg and Bottle.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck, add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down, and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the egg with an explosion.

Perpetual.

"You always appear to be worried about your housekeeping," remarked the sympathetic friend.

"But really," replied the housekeeper, "there are only two occasions when I am really worried. One is when I haven't a servant and the other is when I have."

At the Art Museum.

Her Husband—That statue isn't true to nature. His Wife—What's wrong with it? Her Husband—Why, it represents a woman sitting still, saying nothing.—Columbus Dispatch.

Is It?

Ethel—Mamma, what makes the lady dress all in black? Mamma—Because she is a sister of charity, dear. Ethel—Is charity dead, then?

The first Lombary poplar in America was planted by Michaux in 1785.

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

Farmers Mills vs. Penns Cave.

One of the features of the Sunday-school picnic at Penns Cave was a game of base ball between Farmers Mills and Penns Cave nines, resulting in a score of ten to four in favor of Penns Cave. The teams were made up thus: Farmers Mills—Eungard, rf, Zubler, 2b., Long, cf., Barner, 1b, Long, lf., Dunkle, p., Barner, c., Homan, 3b, Detwiler, ss.

Penns Cave—Long, rf., C. Rossman, cf, W. Rossman, p, Ream, 3b., A. Rossman, 2b., Duck, lf., E. Rossman, c., Hagan, 1b., Wert, ss.

Odd Fellows' Reunion.

Plans are well completed for the Odd Fellows' reunion and picnic at Centre Hall, Grange Park, Saturday, 10th inst. The speakers for the occasion are Rev. D. H. Hart, Deputy Grand Master, of Harrisburg; J. C. Meyer, Esq, of Bellefonte; Rev. C. C. Snavely, of Sate College, and others.

Lunch, ice cream, etc., will be served by the local lodge. In the afternoon a game of ball has been arranged for.

A FAMILY EDUCATOR

should be an authority in all the principal departments of knowledge, and should give in concise form all that the consulter needs to know about the derivation, spelling, pronunciation, and definition of words, as well as facts about cities, towns, and the natural features of every part of the globe, facts in history, biography, literature, etc.

Such an authority is Webster's International Dictionary.

NO HOME IS COMPLETE

without this compact storehouse of reliable information.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Editor of the Outlook, says: Webster has always been *the favorite* in our household, and I have seen no reason to transfer my allegiance to any of his competitors.

The New and Enlarged Edition has 25,000 New Words, completely Revised Gazetteer, and Biographical Dictionary, edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education. New plates throughout, **2380 quarto pages,** with 5000 illustrations.

FREE—"A Test in Pronunciation," instructive and entertaining for the whole family. Also illustrated pamphlet.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

...The Index...

Bellefonte, Pa.

OUR SPECIAL
FOR THIS WEEK.

Late Copyright Books in original bindings at

49 cents each.

"The Hon. Peter Sterling"
"The Virginian"
"Via Crucis"
"In the Bishop's Carriage"
"The Christian"
"David Harum"
"Rupert of Hentzau"
and 50 other titles equally as good. They will not be here long at such a price.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA...
RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days,

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

Just received a fine line of Shirts, price

50 cents

A fine line of Four-in-hand Ties, at

25 cents

KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

SPECIAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO.

The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . . FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO
Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .

We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.

Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

A New Line of Shoes
FOR SPRING

Freed Bros. Plow Shoes
Kangaroo Calf
Congress
The W. L. Douglass Dress Shoe for Men and Boys

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES

F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

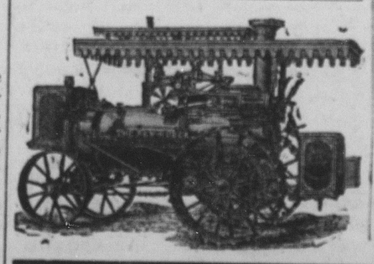
To the Farmers:

We are prepared to do Threshing and Hay Baling. Our outfit is the most complete and modern machines made.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

Also agents for the Huber Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.



BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. Week Days.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
6	4	2	STATIONS.	1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 25	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 28	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	.....Stevens.....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	.....Briarly.....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	.....Waddles.....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	.....Krumrine....	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College.	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 50		7 45	.....Struble.....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	....Bloomsdorf...	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro.	7 35		4 20

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You must look well after the condition of your liver and bowels. Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headaches, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia. Ayer's Pills are genuine liver pills.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

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Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

It has proved its real value during 75 years. Ask your druggist for it.

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For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs. J.

News and Notes for Women

IN GAY PARIS.

I have often wished that Americans—in particular American women—would not be so zealous and outspoken in their endeavor to get their money's worth of wickedness when they come to Paris, though the naivete of the women in this respect is delicious. They turn from the tomb of Napoleon and demand, "Now where is the Moulin Rouge?" They spend the day at the Louvre, and at night they go to Maxim's. They vary grand opera, classic drama, and courses of lectures at the Sorbonne with the Bal Bouillier, the Folies Bergeres, and the cafes. Everything is embraced in their notion of the education to be derived from foreign travel, and in order to know la vie, they devote themselves as conscientiously to the wickedness of Paris as one touring spinster whom I lately encountered was studying the lives of all the saints in order—so she told me—to perfectly understand the art in the churches. Still, while the American woman is ever, everywhere, eminently to be trusted, we really ought to bear in mind that our culture of the wickedness of Paris not alone confuses foreign conceptions of American morals, but in a very practical way becomes the substance and support of wickedness. It is an open secret that a great deal of the varicolored evil which tourists seek in Paris as representing la vie is manufactured expressly for foreign consumption, and has as little part in the natural life of the people as the steam heat, porcelain tubs, chocolate layer cake, baked beans, chewing gum, which one is able to find by paying the price in centres where extensive patronage has made these things a profitable investment. —Harper's Bazar.

MISS CHRISTINE LA BARRAQUE.

Miss Christine Le Barraque, now twenty-eight years old, who has been blind since was was a baby, is a lawyer. She was graduated at the head of a law class in a California law school, and has been admitted to the bar in that State.

Miss La Barraque is a remarkable young woman. She is a graduate of the University of California, a finished linguist, an accomplished equestrienne and a musician. She is now in New York city completing her musical education.

"Nobody thought I could get through the university," she said. "I engaged three readers and managed to keep them all busy. I already knew French and Spanish, and I took up Italian. It was easy in geometry and trigonometry, but in integral calculus I thought I was lost."

Getting her degree, she announced that her ambition was to become a lawyer. The professors told her it was absurd, but she insisted and became a night school teacher to earn enough money to carry her through the law school. There were seventy-five men in the class, and at the end only thirty-nine remained. In the final examination Miss La Barraque led them all.

"Of course, I realize that a blind woman could hardly practice law successfully, so I decided to take up music as my livelihood," she declared, 'and I know I shall succeed."

FEMINIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

At the session of the American Academy of Medicine President G. Stanley Hall urged the separation of the sexes after the age of twelve and the provision of men teachers for boys above that age. Dr. Woods Hutchinson emphasized the importance of home training as the fundamental means of education, to which the school instruction is merely supplementary. In the current number of the Arena Dr. W. L. Howard vigorously criticises both the policy of educating boys and girls together and the preponderance of woman teachers in the public schools. Undoubtedly there is much ground for this sort of criticism, especially as regards the desirability of men teachers for boys. It would be better for the boys in every way to place them at the age of ten or twelve under the instruction of men. The difficulty, however, is to get the right sort of men. A five schoolmarm is, after all, perferable to an effeminate, narrow-chested, under-vitalized apology for a man. Until the pay of school teachers is made high enough to attract men of power, breadth and personality into the service of the schools it will be necessary and desirable to rely chiefly on women teachers in the lower grades. In any event no amount of masculine influence in the school can take the place of home education personally conducted by the father. The excessive absorption of the average American father in business is the root of the present trouble. This has led to wellnigh complete abdication of the educational duties of parenthood. Only correction of this evil can bring a remedy—Boston Transcript.

POETRY FOR GIRLS.

It is a great mistake, in my opinion at least, to use poetry, and especially good poetry, as a medium of grammatical instruction and scholastic or domestic discipline. To parse "Paradise Lost" is to lose it again, and probably forever. The teacher, or parent, who gives out "The Ancient Mariner" or "The May Queen" to be learned by heart as a punishment, should be most severely dealt with—compelled to commit to memory several reports of the Bureau of Education, or to attend the sessions of a Summer School of Metaphysics for six successive years.

One reason why so many young readers conceive a lasting dislike for poetry is because at the beginning they are forced to put it to base uses. It should be treated always as "a dear and genuine inmate of the household of man," welcomed for the pleasure that it brings, read for the light of wonder and joy that it throws on the world in which we live and on the secret movements of the human heart. —Dr. Henry van Dyke, in Harper's Bazar.

EDUCATING HER CONSCIENCE.

"Contrary to common experience, my conscience is more tender now than when I first went into business," said a young woman who is employed downtown. "Then I did not mind working for any kind of a fakir. Now I strongly object. One of my first jobs was for a man who was sending out a lot of letters containg tips on racing. One day when I was in the thick of the work another customer read one of the circulars.

" 'I wonder,' he said, 'how many poor devils will lose every cent they have in the world by being drawn into this cutthroat scheme.'

" 'I don't know,' said I, 'and, anyway, that is not my lookout.'

" 'Then your conscience doesn't trouble you?' he asked.

" 'Not in the least,' said I. 'It is purely a matter of business with me. They will have to look out for themselves the same as I do. There is one thing sure, I shan't lose anything.'

"So I went ahead and wrote the letters. There were so many of them that my bill amounted to $25."

"I wonder," put in a listener, "if many people really did lose?"

"I know one that did," said the young woman, sadly. "That was me. I never got my $25."—New York Evening Post.

SUPERSTITION ABOUT STONES.

Emeralds are a spur to ambition, and promote the spirit of a leader.

A piece of jade worn in a bracelet clasp or vinjagrette ring will drive away bad luck even more effectively than the rabbit's foot or horseshoe.

In the moonstone the wearer has an aid to beauty and the gift of pleasing. Under this stone's influence she sees everybody and everything about her in the best aspect. Some ancient writers believed the moonstone cured epilepsy, others that its powers waxed and waned with the moon.

The topaz banishes melancholy and imparts serenity and a contented mind.

If a young woman wears an amethyst, she has an amulet against flightiness and folly.

If she wears a sapphire, she will be proof against deceitful suitors, no matter how artful their wooing may be.

If she wears a ruby, she has a charm against rheumatism and kindred diseases, and a promoter to vivacity and fascination of manner. Failing the ruby, the carbuncle and the garnet will exert a similar influence.

In the turquoise the wearer has a talisman for self-possession. The pretty blue gem will enable her to think clearly and keep her presence of mind under the most trying circumstances.

DON'T CAARY TALES.

Do not carry or evil reports. Everybody knows the irritating and disturbing effect of tale-bearers. It is said that the famous Hannah More had an excellent way of managing these undesirable persons. Whenever she was told any unkind thing about another, she would say: "Come, let's go and ask if it is true." The tale-bear-bearer, somewhat discomfited by this, would often hurriedly beg that no notice might be taken, but Hannah More insisted on having her own way, with the result that her immediate circle was singularly free from scandal.

Such a course would be invaluable in our own lives, for who has not experienced the pain and incalculable mischief wrought by a thoughtless and ill-founded statement? The barbed arrows of slander are the most deadly and poisonous among weapons, and their effect is widespreading, for, like a stone thrown into a pond, slander begins with a little disturbance, but spreads in ever widening circles, until one wonder at the magnitude attained by it.

Truth and Poetry.

An English tourist engaged the jarvey who recommended his horse, "bekase it's a jewel ov a poitical baste." Dublin was reached at last, after a long journey. "Why," asked the delayed tourist, as he paid his fare, "why did you call your horse poetical?" "Shure, yer honor, it's thrue," said Pat, with his best blarney, "for his good qualities are imaginary, not real."—Cassell's Little Folks.

The Smolon tunnel in Italy, longest in the world, was completed in 1905.

America's Unofficial Independence Day

By H. Addington Bruce.

NESTLING in the Piedmont region of North Carolina stands the little town of Charlotte. Today it looks sleepy, and peaceful, and quiet, but in colonial times it was perhaps the liveliest place in the Old North State. Indeed, at least one of His Most Gracious Majesty's officers referrred to it as the "hornet's nest" of America. This epithet, born of baffled wrath, was not misapplied.

Almost from its first settlement by the sturdy Scotch who emigrated thither early in the eighteenth century, from their native land or from a temporary abiding-place in the north of Ireland, Mecklenburg County, of which Charlotte is the centre, was famed as the habitat of irreconcilables. The early annals of North Carolina bear abundant testimony to the temper and spirit of the men of Mecklenburg, and as the years passed and the British yoke became more and more unbearable nowhere was disloyalty more openly voiced than among the glades and hills of this charming region. If it be true of the rest of the country that the prevailing sentiment in the period immediately preceding the Revolution was for an amicable settlement of the difficulties with Great Britain, it would seem certain that in Mecklenburg, at least, there was a well-defined opinion in favor of repudiating allegiance, cutting loose entirely from the motherland, and entering upon a career of independent nationality. This opinion, if the claims of the Mecklenburgians and their descendants are to be accepted, culminated in May, 1775, in the adoption, by regularly elected delegates to a county convention, of a bold and warlike declaration of independence, setting forth the wrongs under which the colonies were laboring, and in no uncertain terms asserting that "we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; that we are, and of right ought to be, a soverign and self-governing people under the power of God and the General Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor."

As the story goes, the convention was the outcome of several earlier meetings of the leading spirits of the county, held for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the inhabitants with respect to the claim of Parliament to tax colonies and otherwise regulate their internal affairs. So soon as it was learned that open opposition to the home authorities would receive popular support, Thomas Polk, the colonel commandant of the county, issued an order to each militia captain directing him to call a company meeting for the election of two delegates to a county convention. This was done and on May 19, 1775, the convention assembled in the Court-house at Charlotte.—Harper's Weekly.

The English Ha-Ha.

By Mrs. F. H. Burnet in Country Life in America

LITERALLY it is an extremely clever arrangement of the landscape gardener of long ago (or one may suppose he was of long ago, as the ha-ha is found oftenest in old places), and it is the device of one who dealt with English gardens attached to broad English private parks. Its raison d'etre is the following:

In most private parks deer, cattle or sheep are usually pastured, partly for the utilitarian purpose of fertilization and close cropping of the turf and partly because of their forming a picturesque detail. Deer are obviously ornamental, so are fine cattle, especially small herds of the shaggy black Highland bulls or stag eyed Jerseys, and nothing produces a more softly completing effect than a scattered flock of snow white sheep, straying and nibbling or resting in groups under spreading boughs of oaks and beeches. From these, of course, the garden must be protected by some sufficient barrier, and for this purpose the ha-ha was invented.

A feature of most park surrounded pleasure grounds is that it has been part of the designer's plan that they shall not appear to be limited by any stretch of fence or hedge which would break the line of sight, but that the garden shall produce the effect of melting into the sward of the park and seem to be part of its broad sweeps and spaces. A hedge or fence would form an obvious boundary, and the ha-ha was the ingenious alternative.

A dry moat is dug where lawns join park lands. One side, that toward the lawns, is perpendicular; the other gently slopes; the tops are carefully levelled with each other, and the whole neatly turfed. The perpendicular side it usually fitted with a short horizontal fence of wire netting to prevent the incursions of rabbits. No animal can cross this, and when it is carefully levelled the result achieved is that, even when one stands at a distance of only a few yards from it, the eye notes no break in the sweep of the turf and sees nothing of the barrier, either depression or fencing, the moat being below the line of view instead of forming a limiting obstruction to it.

An Appeal for *the* Old Standard *of* Honesty

By Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission

THE highest function of a university is to supply well-disciplined and well-informed minds, which are capable of accurate thinking. There has never been any lack of the opposite kind of mind, which is the very fountain-head of misinformation and error. This crop, like those of weeds and mosquitoes, takes care of itself.

Calm reasoning is necessary to meet and direct into safe channels this spirit of discontent and revolt that is abroad today. That there are grave causes for it cannot be denied. The demands for reform, hysterical and unreasoning as many of them are, are well grounded and must be heeded. The evils complained of have come about because, as a people, we have drifted from the old standard of honesty and patient accumulation into a mad rush for wealth, for the piling up of enormous fortunes in the shortest possible period of time. We must be brought back to the old moorings, not by violence and unlawful methods, but by calm and inflexible application of law.

That the country will right itself, that it will pass safely through this crisis as it has passed through all those that have preceded it, no one familiar with its history can doubt. At heart the people are sound, and at heart they are also just and rational. They have always been more wise, more patient and more fair-minded than many of their would-be leaders, for they have always insisted upon becoming possessed of the truth before taking action.

Nothing breeds a spirit of anarchy so quickly as disregard of law, or successful violation of law, by those who should be its stanchest supporters. Nothing so stimulates the growth of Socialistic ideas as the belief that rich and powerful men have been violating the law and escaping the consequences of their offenses. By far the larger part of the Socialistic feeling that exists in this country today is due to a conviction of this kind in the minds of thousands of people. The evil consequences of this state of mind can only be avoided by a convincing demonstration that there is the same law for the rich as for the poor, the same justice for the Trust magnate as for the penniless man.

Some Things Glasgow Does for *the* People

By Frederick C. Howe.

BUT Glasgow has its benevolences. It provides generously for public concerts in the parks; it has acquired some fine halls for public use; it has a splendid municipal art collection housed in a fine gallery. Its parks and playgrounds are extensive. They are beautifully maintained, and are open to the widest use. Its public library is comparable to those of many cities in America.

The city has its little extravagances, too. They are part of the show. For the British city delights in the spectacular. That is one of the things the lord mayor is for—to be the city's host, and foot its entertainment bills. It seems like an anticlimax to a long and distinguished aldermanic career to be offered the privilege of expending from ten to twenty thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of the city's dignity and the entertainment of its guests. Yet this is a privilege to which the best of Britain's business men aspire. And Glasgow has many little flings at the expense of the treasury. The aldermen go on trips to England and the Continent in the study of other cities. Every fortnight or so one of the departments has an inspection which is its annual show. This is followed by a luncheon at the Town Hall. A hundred or more of the city's official, with their guests, sit down to a dinner in the Council Chamber and hear about the committee's achievements.

I attended one of these inspections. We drove over the city and returned to the Town Hall to luncheon. There was all the orderliness of a state dinner; the rank and station of each man was assigned. There were speeches, vastly more interesting than those of an ordinary dinner, for they all talked Glasgow. Not as an American city might talk to a river and harbor committee from Congress from whom it hoped for a generous appropriation; it was not business, tonnage, bank clearances. These men were too big with Glasgow to talk about private business. It was rather the sort of thing that college men do at a fraternity banquet.

A boy of twelve in the custody of the Paris police told them that it is their business to find out his name and address.

Farm and Garden

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

A Prairie Farmer writer gives a whole volume in favor of intensive cultivation in a four-inch article in that paper. He seems to have been afraid to open his eyes to the truth of George Clark's views at that. The writer says:

"Some years ago the writer had a three acre plot 'ready' for oats, but when he started the drill he found the rubber pipes so worn that they would not allow the seed to run down, so he started the hired man to harrowing the land again and went away for new drill hose. The hand spent an entire afternoon with harrow and two horses on less than three acres, after it was considered fitted for the crop, and the result was that the crop on the well-fitted land was fully 50 per cent better than on the small patch drilled before going to town for new drill hose. On our present wheat crops we have a plain case of the value of good culture of the soil before planting. The writer was fitting the land with plank drag and harrow, and the boys had gone to a neighbor's for a few bushels of seed wheat. Something detained them, so we kept the drag and harrow going along one side of the field, putting perhaps an acre in much better condition than the rest of the field. The wheat at this writing is 25 per cent better on that strip than on the rest of the field and the stand of fall-sown grass is fully 50 per cent better.

Tobacco plants require extra good preparation of soil, and woe to the man who forgets this fact when making his beds, for he will surely have to wait for neighbors to finish setting and then take their refuse plants to set his crop.

While the trench system of growing potatoes is not perhaps best adapted to the general grower, the almost fabulous yields made by it were due to the fact that the land was well fitted before the seed was planted.

Clark's method of grass culture is attracting much attention all over the country, and the results attained by Clark and others were only made possible by the fact that every square inch of soil in the field is moved and mixed and turned and pulverized from ten to fourteen times in the preparation of a seed bed.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

There is food for thought in this extract from an interesting article on the garden in the current New England Farmer. The writer says among other things:

There is no part of the farm work than can be made to pay as much for the money and labor expended on it as the family garden. The produce from it consumed at the family table may seem of little value to those who consume it as freely and with as little thought of its monetary value as they do the air they breathe or the water they drink but when they remove to the city or village and have to buy at market prices that which has seemed to cost nothing as taken from the garden they will need to keep accounts but a short time before they learn that the income from a good garden is more than they had supposed the rent of the entire farm would amount to. I learned that some years ago when I hired a farm and agreed to supply the owner with milk, vegetables, eggs and chickens in payment of rent. He had no fruit or butter of me, and his family was not large, yet I found his bill was an average of about $1 a day for four years, the year through, and yet I scarcely missed what I took to his house.

It should be kept in mind that a small, well-cared for garden will give better returns than or three or four times its size cared for in a slip-shod fashion. First and foremost it should be thoroughly, intensely prepared. A half day spent in preparing and fining the land will save many days time later on and the care-taker will have the added pleasure of a clean, wholesome plot, free from weeds and thrifty, and the crops grow much more rapidly. Spend an extra day with the disc harrow after you think the garden plot is ready for the seed. It will pay four fold before the season is over.

SOIL MOISTURE.

Deep, fine soil is an advantage in setting out young strawberry plants, for which reason the work should be done carefully, and early, in order to get the benefit of the spring rains, April being an excellent month for such operations. Use only the runners from last year's plants, and aim to secure those that are large and strong, having white roots, and which have an abundance of rootlets. A runner or plant, which has blossomed or borne fruit should be discarded, and when planting the runners let the roots be well spread out and not cramped. They should be set out on fine, deep, soft ground, that has been well prepared. Any manure used should be fine and free from litter. The plants are usually placed twelve inches apart in the rows, but may be given more room with advantage. The rows may be far enough apart to admit cultivation with a horse hoe, or closer, if hand hoes are preferred. The top soil should be kept loose by working the bed after every rain. When the plants are well under way and before the dry season begins, fertilizer may be applied and worked into the soil, superphosphate being excellent, as it contains from three to four per cent of nitrogen. A fertilizer containing potash, nitrate of soda and superphosphate will be found suitable on the majority of soils, a mixture of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 200 pounds of superphosphate and 150 pounds muriate of potash, per acre, giving good results with many growers.

PROPER CARE OF LATE CHICKS.

Any of the late hatched birds who will not be old enough to begin laying in December or by latest, January 1, should have quarters arranged for them away from the older hens and the laying pullets. An excellent way of doing this is to divide the hen house, if it is large enough, with wire netting and a board or two at the bottom running up two feet. Place the younger flock in one side where they can not be interfered with, but where they may have all the comforts of a home. Supply them with low roosts, water, grit and all that the older hens have with the possible exception of nest boxes.

In this way they are early trained so that they will be ready to settle down in good form when the time for laying comes. If it is more convenient to keep them in coops for a time longer this will do no harm, provided the coops are comfortable and warm enough so that they will not get cold should the weather change. An excellent idea is to add, with hinges, a board to the front of the coop which over the opening about three-quarters the way close—close this at night, and the chicks will not suffer even thought the weather turn quite cold.—Indianapolis News.

THE VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.

The general average chemical composition of poultry manure compared with other manures is as follows:

	Nitrogen.	Potash.	Phosphoric Acid.
From Hens ..	1.63	0.85	1.54
From Cows ..	0.34	0.49	0.16
From Horses	0.58	0.53	0.28
From Sheep .	0.83	0.67	0.23
From Hogs .	4.45	6.60	0.19
Mixed	0.50	0.63	0.26

It can readily be seen from this statement that hen manure has a real value as a fertilizer—ranking quite high above all the other manures—and because of this fact it should receive the best of care, and be used to the greatest possible extent, for when such is not the case it is equivalent to throwing money away. Hen manure loses its nitrogen very rapidly, as well as easily, unless proper precautions are taken to prevent it. This may be accomplished by scattering a liberal amount of straw, or some other good absorbent under the roosts. When this is removed from the house, for the sake of cleanliness, stack or pile it up, so that the least amount of surface is exposed to the atmosphere.

ADVANTAGE OF THINNING APPLES.

At a meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, Theo. Wade told of his experience in thinning apples during the last season. Their orchard of sixteen acres was set in 1880, and during the past season gave them a net profit of $125 per acre. He said that as the season advanced and the limbs began to bend with their loads, it looked like a herculean task to undertake to thin such a mass of fruit. They succeeded in thinning four rows about half way up the tree, at an expence of $70, and when the time for picking came the results were surprising. The fruit on the thinned portion was nearly all first-class, while on the unthinned portion of the trees and the remainder of the orchard, there were quantities of culls, not wormy, but imperfect, undersized fruit. He estimated that $70 expended in thinning brought him in $1,000 in cash, and that the neglect to thin the remainder of the orchard must have lost to him a great deal more than that amount.

FOR THE GRASSHOPPERS.

A speaker at one of the Kansas meetings said that grasshoppers had been very destructive in his section for several seasons, and various means for killing them had been tried, but with small results until the following preparation was experimented with and proved a great success:

Wheat bran	100 pounds
Sugar	8 pounds
Saltpeter	1 pound
Paris green	6 pounds

Wet with water, so that the bran is crumbly, but not too wet, and scatter where the "hoppers" are the thickest. About the third day after the application is made a very large number of the insects will have been killed. The pests will eat of the poisoned bran so long as there are any of them left. Of course, all kinds of stock must be kept out of reach where the poison is applied.

A man is seldom as old as he feels or a woman as young as she says she is.

Maud Muller met with a sad disappointment in the hay-day of her youth.

SECURING NEW PLANTS.

SEEDS INTRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY DURING LAST DECADE.

Importations Help Farmers—Expeditions Sent Abroad by the Agricultural Department Have Resulted in Rich Gain to the United States.

Many rare and valuable seeds and plants from foreign lands have been secured for the United States during the last decade by the Agricultural Department. These importations are now of the greatest value to farmers and fruit growers.

The first expedition to gather foreign products systematically for home growth started out in 1898 and cruised among the West Indies and along both coasts of South America and as a result of the trip the brown Peruvian cotton was brought to the attention of our cotton growers. It is of chocolate color, and is used in the adulteration of wool. Its unusual feature is a smooth seed requiring only a roller gin.

The expedition then went to Europe where some important finds were made in the sub-Arctic regions of Sweden and Finland, among them the Finnish black oats which now thrive well in Alaska and have proven the best grain tested for growth in that northern colony of the United States. Egypt was visited and the wonderful berseem sent to Washington for distribution as a forage plant among our arid States. Later the western coast of Asia, the home of the date, was thoroughly over-hauled, and date-suckers were obtained and shipped to the United States where they are now growing in Arizona. Agriculturists prophesy that the southwest will become a great date-growing district.

Seedless Grapes from Italy.

This successful venture encouraged another tour in 1902. The Sultanina seedless grape was sent in from Italy, and the Huasco seedless raisin grape proved another find. The best malting barley in the world was discovered growing at an old town in Moravia; introduced under the name of Hanna barley, it has already proven of value to the regions where it is grown, especially on the Pacific coast. It is not only earlier, but heavier yielding than any other barley.

A study of the European hops found them to be superior to our own, and their importation was undertaken by the Agricultural Department. The expedition also came across a delicate kind of horse radish known as the "mainer krem" near the historical village of Kuttenburg in Moravia, whose quality is so fine that the gourmets of Vienna insist upon having it served with their meats. Small test patches of this variety are now growing at different places in this country.

The Jordan almond, the finest variety in the world, was found in Spain, and at once recognized as far superior to the almond produced in our own country, so a supply was immediately secured and shipped.

The hardy bamboos of Japan arrested the attention of the expedition, and they are now being tested in California and the Gulf States, since they are valuable because of the ornamental uses to which they can be put. A new bean was sent home from Chili; a Grecian bean turned up which is but little larger than rice, and is delicious; a third bean, the broad bean of Europe, has been pronounced the most delicious vegetable ever eaten.

A product which is thought may result in the establishment of a new industry here is the Japanese paper plant (Mitsumata), out of which is manufactured the finest hand-made vellum. This is the source of the vellum about which the Japanese have always been extremely reticent.

A promising barley was found in Algiers which is being tried in our arid southwest; and a new wheat came to hand in Italy from which the finest macaroni is made, and which is believed to be superior to the macaroni wheat we have heretofore been importing from Russia for this new American industry.

The Department of Agriculture has made it a rule that until any product is determined to be practical for growth in the United States, it will not be sent out as a specimen.—Philadelphia Record.

WOUNDED LION'S VICTIMS.

Killed Noted Hunter with One Blow of His Paw.

The Indian mail to hand brings us vivid and pathetic details of the death of Major Carnegy during the lion shooting exploit in the Gir forest district. The major, of course, was the political officer of the Viceroy, and the expedition had been arranged by Lord Lamington on the site of the lion hunt prepared for Lord Curzon five years ago, but never fulfilled. It is believed there are sixty or seventy lions in the Gir, and the major, having spent the last couple of years in the vicinity, knew the Junagadh better than any one. On March 3 a tracker arrived who had been attacked by a lion while riding into camp, and while he dropped his weapons and escaped it was only by abandoning his pony and seeing the animal carried off.

The "shoot" was divided into three parties, with the major in the second, and it entered the jungle to a depth of about ten miles. The major and his two friends, Mr. du Boulay and Captain Foljambe, selected a tree each ranging along a nullah, and the two latter fired at a fine lion, wounding him high in the right shoulder. The major also hit a lioness. The natives also fired their old-fashioned guns, and it was thought safe to descend the trees for a consultation and search for the wounded quarry. The lioness appeared and ran for a shikari, but the major fired and dropped her dead. Then there was a pause for drinks, and the party began to follow the lion's trail down the nullah for a mile or so. Now and then the men ascended trees to keep a lookout, and at last the party came into a clearance, with waist-high grass instead of trees.

Suddenly there was a roar and the lion dashed out, making straight for the major, who fired one shot, just grazing the beast. Simultaneously there was a struggling cloud of dust, in which the natives say they saw the lion beat the major down with a blow of his paw. Captain Foljambe fired, Mr. du Boulay ran up and fired point blank at the lion's heart, a native fired into its hind-quarters, while others clubbed it with a rifle butt and swords. The major was found to be dead. He must have died instantaneously. The body was carried on a charpoy by torchlight and conveyed back to Rajkote by special train, and the shock caused by the news throughout the Junagadh district was intensely felt.

It is added that the lion measured eleven feet from tip to tail. The others shot were two lions, rather less in size, and a lioness (the major's), of nine feet.—Pall Mall Gazette.

BIG CHIEFS DIVIDE LAND.

Clever Plan of Canadian Indians for Allotments for Hunting and Fishing.

The hunting grounds in possession of the various Indian tribes in "The Strong Wood" zone—that vast belt of timber which completely girdles Canada—has been for centuries subdivided and allotted, either by bargain or battle, to the main families of each band. In many cases these hunting grounds have remained in the undisputed possession of the same families for generations. The hunting grounds belonging to the several families usually have natural boundaries, such as hills, valleys, rivers or lakes, and the allotments of land are generally in the form of wedge-shaped tracts radiating from common centers. Thus from the intersection of the many converging boundary lines the common centers become the hubs of the various districts. The district centers, or hubs, mark convenient summer camping grounds for the reunion of families after their arduous work during the long winter hunting season. Thus the tribal summer camping grounds are not only situated on the natural highways of the country—the principal rivers and lakes—but also mark excellent fishing stations; and it is there, too, that the Indians have their burial grounds. Often these camping grounds are the summer headquarters for from three to six or eight main families; and each main family may contain from five or six to fifty or sixty hunting men. Intermarriage between families of two districts gives the man the right to hunt on the land of his wife's family as long as he "sits on the brush with her"—is wedded to her—but the children do not inherit that right; it dies with the father.—Arthur Heming in The Metropolitan Magazine.

Dresses of Spider Web.

The worm is proverbially the last of created things to turn against the tyranny of those who seek to coerce it, and the silkworm is evidently no exception to the rule, for it has for ages been patiently laboring to gratify human vanity. Not so the spider, however, whose beautiful silk has not yet been similarly applied, simply because that wily beast refuses to work to order. But a determined onslaught upon his pride and prejudice has been made in Madagascar, where a regular factory has been started to make silk dresses from spider web. The old difficulty has still to be faced, however, and time alone will show whether man or the spider is to be the victor. The spiders, which spin luxuriously in their native groves, sulk or fight or devour their young or otherwise amuse themselves when brought to the factory; but they will not work except just occasionally when the mood happens to strike them. Then they sometimes spin for days at a time, and die of overwork. Their habits and customs are being carefully studied and if only they will do what is required of them they will be made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Altogether it is the prettiest little parlor; perhaps the spider may yet be induced to walk in and favor the proprietor with those silk dresses for which the world is still waiting.—Chamber's Journal.

Always in Season.

When Hiram Bassett went down on the Cape to pay a visit, his friends provided him with every sort of fish they could muster, and for five days he was treated to mackerel, halibut, oysters, clams, scallops, and many other varieties, in the best possible condition.

"Well, Hiram," said his host, on the day of Mr. Bassett's return to his home, "I'd like to see what you'll get Hannah to cook for you first thing when you reach home. I reckon you've had fish enough to last you for one while."

"Pooh!" said Mr. Bassett. "I guess you don't know anything about it. You haven't lived in Massachusetts long enough. Hannah'll get me same thing she always does when I've been away from home for a spell—a real good mess o' codfish an' potato hash. That's what Hannah'll get me!"

COMMERCIAL

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Exceptionally encouraging reports for this time of the year are received regarding trade, industry and transportation, but there is no response in the market for securities.

The best news of the past week comes from agricultural sections, where progress is fully maintained, harvesting of Winter wheat promising a larger yield than expected, and of good quality, while corn and oats exceed anticipations; cotton picking has begun in the early districts, and hay alone of the leading crops threatens to be short.

As results on the farms become assured there is a growth of confidence that brings out large orders for Fall and Winter delivery of all staples. Sawmills at the Northwest are running night crews, new coke ovens are in course of construction, and there is a general disposition to extend facilities in order to keep pace with expanding needs.

Restoration of foundry pig to $14 is probably the best development of the week in the iron and steel industry.

Improvement is noticed in the primary markets for cotton goods after a prolonged period of indifference on the part of buyers.

Efforts to secure still further advances in the hide market encounter some opposition, but the general level continues about the highest on record.

Bradstreet's says:

Business failures in the United States for the week number 188, against 143 last week; 165 in the like week of 1905; 190 in 1904; 183 in 1903, and 178 in 1902.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States, and Canada for the week are 1,535,967 bushels, against 1,952,273 last week; 705,329 this week last year; 1,281,501 in 1904, and 6,974,526 in 1901.

Corn exports for the week are 837,162 bushels, against 594,718 last week; 1,193,470 a year ago, and 706,647 in 1904.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 17,973 barrels; exports, 6,283 barrels.

WHEAT—Easier; spot, contract, 78¾@78⅞; spot, No. 2 red, Western, 80¼; July 78¾@78¼; August, 78½@78¾; steamer, No. 2 red, 74½@74⅝; receipts, 49,079 bushels; new Southern by sample, 68@77; new Southern on grade, 75@80½.

CORN—Dull; spot, 57¾@57⅞; July, 57¾@57⅞; September, 57¾@57⅞; steamer mixed, 55¾@55⅜; receipts, 47,060 bushels; exports, 55,714 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@60; Southern yellow corn, 58@60.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 44½ bid; No. 3 white, 43½@44; No. 2 mixed, 41½@42; receipts, 18,173 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western export, 61@61½; receipts, 100 bushels.

HAY—Firmer; No. 1 timothy, 17.00@17.50; No. 1 clover mixed, 15.00@15.50.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22; fancy ladle 16@17; store-packed, 14½@15.

EGGS—Firm; 17½.

CHEESE—Active and unchanged; large, 11¼; medium, 11½; small, 11¾.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.90; fine, 4.90.

New York.—WHEAT—Receipts, 8,000 bushels; exports, 38,986. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 83¾ nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 83¾ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 88¼ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 89 nominal f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 108,085 bushels; exports, 23,155. Spot easy; No. 2, 50½ nominal elevator and 59¾ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60½ nominal; No. 2 white, 61 nominal.

OATS—Receipts, 34,500 bushels; exports, 4,475. Spot steady; mixed oats, 26@32 pounds, 43@43½; natural white 30@33 pounds, 43@44½.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,487 barrels; exports, 14,910 barrels; steady but quiet.

LARD—Quiet; Western prime, 9.05@9.15; refined steady.

COTTONSEED OIL—Irregular; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 26 early new crop; do., yellow, 37¼@37¾.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 7-32; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 23-32; molasses sugar, 2 31-32; refined steady.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Ill.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Common to prime steers, 4.00@6.25; cows, 2.75@4.50; heifers, 2.75@5.25; bulls, 2.75@4.25; calves, 5.75@7.00; stockers, 2.60@2.80.

HOGS—Market 5c lower. Choice to prime heavy, 6.85@6.92½; medium to good heavy, 6.70@6.80; butcher weights, 6.85@6.92½; good to choice heavy, mixed, 6.75@6.80; packing, 6.00@6.70.

SHEEP—Market steady to lower. Sheep, 4.50@6.25; yearlings, 5.50@6.25; spring lambs, 6.50@8.00.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers in light supply and 10c higher; fat bulls stronger; others steady; cows firm. Steers, 4.50@4.85; no choice here; bulls, 3.30@4.50; cows, 1.65@4.10.

CALVES—Market steady. Veals, 5.00@8.00; culls, 4.00. Dressed calves slow; city dressed veals, 8@12 per pound; country dressed, 6@11.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs, 35@50c lower; sheep, 3.50@5.50; lambs, 7.25@9.00; one car, 9.15; culls, 4.50@6.00.

HOGS—Market steady; good State hogs sold at 7.30@7.40.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

The trials of electric locomotives with in the Simplon trunnel have given a speed of 43¾ miles an hour, which would reduce the passage through to about 17 minutes.

The "sorrowful tree," which grows on the Island of Goa, near Bombay, is so called because it has a drooping, sad appearance during the daytime, its aspect changing as the sun goes down. Then its leaves open and fragrant blossoms appear.

EGG STAINS.

In washing table linen, or any cloth stained with egg, avoid putting it in boiling water, which will set the stain. Put the cloth in cold water, and the stain can be very easily removed. The same rule applies to egg-cups and any dishes stained with egg. If they are set with other china into hot dish water, the stain will harden and it requires considerable patience to remove it. Egg stains come out easily in cold water.—Lutheran.

TO CLARIFY FRYING FAT.

After the fat has stood a short time to cool a little and settle, pass it through a cheese-cloth in a colander or strainer over another kettle. Pour in the fat gently and without jarring the kettle, and do not pour in the last few tablespoonfuls. With soft paper or worn cloths wipe out the rest of the fat, wash the kettle outside and in, and return the fat. When cold, cover and set aside. If the fat be clarified before using, as it should be, nothing more will be needed now. The fat should be strained each time after frying, exception being made to but few articles other than potatoes. Flour or crumbs, no matter how fine they may be, left to burn in the fat, will quickly spoil it for all purposes.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

TO WASH SILK STOCKINGS AND UNDERWEAR.

It is growing more and more the fashion for women to do up their own nice frocks and silk underwear and embroideries, in order to save them from the devastation of the laundry. It is really fascinating work, and there is no reason why brains should not be put at the service of this branch of household art as well as into the embroidery or poker work. Stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water, then wrung between towels. Silk underwear should be soaked half an hour in warm suds and ammonia water, allowing a tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water. Rub gently with the hands, pressing and squeezing, but not rubing on the board. Never rub soap directly on the garment, and do not be too generous in the matter of soap.

Above all things, taboo chemicals or strong washing powders. Rinse through two warm waters of the same temperature as the suds, adding to the last a trifle of ultra-marine blue and a teaspoonful of liquid gum arabic. Smooth out and hang as carefully as possible, in order to avoid the wrinkles so hard to iron out of silk, without injury to the fabric. When almost dry press under muslin. —Washington Star.

SOME SOUTHERN DELICACIES.

Southern Corn Cake—Pour boiling water over one pint of cornmeal to make a stiff batter. Beat until very smooth, add half a teaspoonful of salt and two well-beaten eggs and fry slowly on a thick griddle till very brown, in cakes the size of muffins. A couple of tablespoonfuls of milk will hasten the browning process.

Hominy—Hominy should boil at least four hours, being put on to cook in cold salted water, and cooked gently till the kernels are soft. For breakfast, put a tablespoonful each of lard and butter into a skillet, and when very hot, add the cooked hominy, turning it often until the entire quantity is slighty browned. Serve very hot.

Soft Ginger Cakes—Beat to a cream one-half a cupful each of brown sugar and shortening (half butter and lard), add two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-tablespoonful of ginger, half a cupful of sour milk and three-cupfuls of flour with which a teaspoonful of soda has been sifted. Bake in muffin pans till a rich brown in a moderate oven.

Cornmeal Muffins—Half a cupful each of cornmeal and flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a scant tablespoonful of sugar, one egg and sufficient sweet milk to make a thick batter. Stir the ingredients together, adding the milk last, beat steadily but quickly for three minutes, pour into hot pans and bake for fifteen minutes. The quaitity is only sufficient for a dozen muffins.

Southern Fried Chicken—Before drawing the fowl wash the skin with a vegetable brush and warm soapsuds, rinsing thoroughly. Cut into small pieces, laying them in a pan of cold water to extract the blood; after five minutes wipe dry, dredge with salted flour and put in very hot lard. Fry slowly, and when both sides are browned, remove to platter, and into the skillet turn half a pint of milk thickened with a teaspoonful of flour. Garnish chicken with parsley and serve gravy in a bowl.—Dorothy Bay, in The Pilgrim.

EQUIVALENTS.

Sixty drops equal one teaspoonful.

Three teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful.

Four tablespoonfuls equal a quarter of a cup or half a gill.

Eight rounded tablespoonfuls of dry material equal one cupful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls of liquid equal one cupful.

One cupful of liquid equals two gills or half a pint.

One heaping tablespoonful of sugar equals one ounce.

EARTHQUAKE MOVED MOUNTAIN.

Whole mountains were moved by the earthquake. Investigations at Palo Alto, Cal., by geological experts, it is said, show that the small mountain range known as Sierra Morena or Sierra Santa Cruz, has been moved northward from three to six feet. This range forms the backbone of the peninsula of San Francisco. Along the base of the Morena range for 40 miles extends a narrow valley which marks an old geological fault. When it was made the rocks on the east side fell about 2,000 feet relatively with those on the west side, which constitutes the Morena range. Most earthquake shocks about San Francisco are the result of friction and readjustment along the line of this old fault. The violent shock of April 18 clearly was due to this old fault, which reopened on the west side. This fault slipped northward three to six feet without change of level on either side, and when the strain on the Morena range was relieved the earthquake ceased. At first the motion was horizontal, and then waves from more distant points caused extraordinary twists.

HIS FATHER'S CLASSICS.

John was home from college for the Christmas holidays, and one of the things that struck the impressionable young man was that Dora Mason, daughter of a near neighbor, had during his absence changed from a tomboy schoolgirl into a bashful young woman. His father had also noticed it.

"Have you noticed old Joe Mason's daughter shot up, John?" he asked his son. "Seems to me she's getting quite a handsome young critter."

"Father," said John, enthusiastically, "she is as beautiful as Hebe."

"She's a jolly sight purtier than he be," objected the old man. "Where's your eyes, boy? Joe's got a face like an old barn door. It's her mother she gets her looks from."—London Answers.

HIS ONE WEAK SPOT.

Prominent Minnesota Merchant Cured to Stay Cured.

O. C. Hayden, of O. C. Hayden & Co., dry goods merchants, of Albert Lea, Minn., says: "I was so lame that I could hardly walk. There was an unaccountable weakness of the back, and constant pain and aching. I could find no rest and was very uncomfortable at night. As my health was good in every other way I could not understand this trouble. It was just as if all the strength had gone from my back. After suffering for some time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy acted at once upon the kidneys, and when normal action was restored the trouble with my back disappeared. I have not had any return of it."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTAL FASHION.

Many Japanese women gild their teeth. Women of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red. In Greenland women paint their faces blue and yellow. In India the women of three high castes paint their teeth black. A Hindoo bride is anointed from head to foot with grease and saffron. Borneo women dye the hair in fantastic colors—pink, green, blue and scarlet. In New Holland scars, made carefully with shells, form elaborate patterns on the women's faces. In some South American tribes the women draw the front teeth, esteeming as an ornament the black gap thus made.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance; Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

After all, there are more prizes than blanks in the matrimonial lottery.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

A woman begins to show her age only when she tries to hide it.

FOUR YEARS OF AGONY.

Whole Foot Nothing But Proud Flesh—Had to Use Crutches—"Cuticura Remedies Best on Earth."

"In the year 1896 the side of my right foot was cut off from the little toe down to the heel, and the physician who had charge of me was trying to sew up the side of my foot, but with no success. At last my whole foot and way up above my calf was nothing but proud flesh. I suffered untold agonies for four years, and tried different physicians and all kinds of ointments. I could walk only with crutches. In two weeks afterwards I saw a change in my limb. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment often during the day, and kept it up for seven months, when my limb was healed up just the same as if I never had trouble. It is eight months now since I stopped using Cuticura Remedies, the best on God's earth. I am working at the present day, after five years of suffering. The cost of Cuticura Ointment and Soap was only $6, but the doctors' bills were more like $600. John M. Lloyd, 718 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, Ohio, June 27, 1905."

When a woman goes away for a short visit she invariably borrows something from one of her neighbors to take with her.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know its good. It cures 10 cents.

TO HOLDERS of U. S. 4s of 1907

Your bonds will be paid off by the Government at par on July 1, 1907, or less than one year from now.

Owing to the demand for Government bonds, due to the appointment at the present time of a large number of temporary public depositaries, we are in position to pay you for your bonds almost as much as you will receive from the Government in principal and interest, even though you should hold them to maturity.

We can pay 103¼, or at the rate of $1032.50, for a $1000 bond. To retain your bonds when you can sell them at this price is equivalent to your investing your funds at a rate of less than three-fourths of one per cent. per annum.

Conditions are unusually favorable to the reinvestment of your funds. Railroad bonds of the highest type are much lower than they have ruled for several years.

If you are interested in taking advantage of the peculiarly favorable opportunity to sell your maturing Government bonds, we shall be pleased to have you write us. In case you have $5000 or more of bonds, we shall be glad to have you wire us at our expense.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
52 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

PIMPLES
BLACKHEADS

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price, viz., a Medicinal and Toilet Soap. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Beautify the Skin."

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For 25c. in stamps we will send a 100-Page Book giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser.
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134 Leonard St., New York City.

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A School for Boys and Girls, Young Men and Young Women. Academic, Collegiate, Commercial and Musical Courses. Experienced Christian Teachers. Home Comforts. Catalogue for 24th Session FREE. Address
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FOR YOUNG WOMEN. CHARLES TOWN, W. VA.
NOTED FOR—Its 15 Schools, Able Faculty, Magnificent Buildings, Wide Patronage, Home Comforts and Location—"far-famed Valley of Virginia," near Washington, D. C. Write for Catalogue. S. P. HATTON, A. M., Pe. B., Pres.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 512 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY
ENUSI

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre
That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, as also catalogue of Winter Wheats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc., for fall planting. SALZER SEED CO., Box A. C. La Crosse, Wis.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS Or Any Liver Complaint and all Stomach Trouble Resulting From Biliousness positively cured by CRAEMER'S CALCULUS CURE. Write for circulars. WM. CRAEMER, 4100 N. GRAND AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—No services.

Presbyterian — Centre Hall, morning and evening.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning, preaching by Dr. James W. Boal; Georges Valley, afternoon, preaching by Dr. Boal; Union, afternoon, preaching by Rev. W. Henry Schuyler.

Methodist—Centre Hall, morning, "The Great Fool"; Sprucetown, afternoon, "Life's Mission"; Spring Mills, evening.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

LATEST NOVEL IS OF NEW JERSEY LIFE.

"Doc. Gordon," by Mary E. Wilkins, to be Published Next Sunday.

The best novel for the reader is the novel that most nearly portrays the people with whom the reader comes in contact. David Harum pictured a homely character and his friends in such a way as to make every reader of the book find in his own community a counterpart of the great philosopher and horse trader.

Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman, who has for some years been known as the author who drew true life portraits of the characters of the New England village, has found a new field for her work. She has written a novel, the characters for which she has found in southern New Jersey. Whether the people of that section will enjoy her pictures is yet to be seen, but they will surely enjoy the story itself—one of the greatest mystery-romances ever written.

The title of the novel is "Doc. Gordon," and the first instalment will be printed in the Sunday North American next Sunday, August 5. It will be completed during the month of August in the special fiction supplement of that paper before it is allowed to appear in book form.

The demand for the Sunday North American for August is already enormous, and readers who would not miss reading all of the Wilkins novel should make themselves safe by ordering the paper for the full month.

Clinton Grangers to Picnic

At Agar's park, Mill Hall, on Thursday, August 9, the several granges of Clinton county will picnic. It is expected that it will be an occasion of great enjoyment and entertainment. Distinguished speakers from a distance have been secured and some home talent will be used.

Offered Vice Presidency.

Dr. J. P. Welsh, principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State College was unanimously tendered the position of vice president of the college. Since the offer was made President Atherton has died and what action will now be taken is not known.

Hail Storm at Loganton.

Prof. John D. Meyer, Mrs. D. J. Meyer, Mrs. J. W. McCormick and Mrs. Lillie Alexander drove from Centre Hall to Loganton, and while in that place Saturday a terrific rain and hail storm passed over that section of Sugar Valley. A half hour after the storm had subsided a hail stone measuring six and one-half inches in circumference was picked up. Hail fell in great quantities, but no great damage was done.

Arrested For Not Paying Taxes.

Tax collector John Hoffman, of South Philipsburg, proposes that the payment of taxes by single young men shall not be ignored, and is bringing the law to bear in connection with such cases. One young man, the first yet to be arrested, was brought before 'Squire Gunter and in addition to being compelled to pay his taxes, which were less than $3.00, was obliged to pay over $3.00 fine and costs. This ought to prove a warning to others who willfully neglect the payment of their taxes.

Sowden Begins Turnpike War.

William H. Sowden, of Allentown, County Solicitor of Lehigh county, and a former member of Congress, on Friday afternoon began a legal battle with the intention of making a free road of every turnpike in the State that is not built on private right of way. He proposes to fight up to the highest court if necessary, his contention being that any turnpike road that has been a public highway is not the property of any private corporation.

To a Smart Property-Owner.

Painting is practical work. Skill wins. It's the same with paint making.

You know 4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil makes enough paint for a moderate sized house—the best paint money can buy—because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes the L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

Buy L. & M. and don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed Oil, as you do in ready-for-use paint, but buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents, and mix with the L. & M.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

There are more ways than one to kill a cat. In fact, there must be nine ways.

JOSEPH SPANGLER'S HOME BURNED.

Child in Cradle Carried from Burning House—Loss Almost Total—No Insurance.

The Reporter readers who have an acquaintance with the family of Joseph Spangler, who moved to near Freeport, Illinois, several years ago from the farm east of Centre Hall, now tenanted by Bigler Shaffer, will regret to learn that his home was recently destroyed by fire, and that a little child narrowly escaped death in the flames. The account is taken from the Freeport Bulletin.

The fire occurred Wednesday afternoon of last week, and is supposed to have been occasioned by a defective flue. Mrs. Spangler kindled a fire in the kitchen stove, and then went into another room to care for a baby. Presently she observed the flames through a key hole. She immediately put the infant in a place of safety, and gave alarm, which speedily brought her husband from the field, and nearby neighbors upon the scene. Discovering that one of the children was missing, Fred Homan rushed into the burning building and brought from one of the rooms a cradle in which was a small child.

By the most heroic efforts the barn on the farm was saved. Nearly all the furniture, etc., was destroyed. There was no insurance held either by Mr. Spangler or Alva Dunn, the landlord. The dwelling was valued at $1500.

Sweating of the Feet.

The following method of treatment is adopted by a well known physician.

The patient must wash his feet thoroughly in a two and five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, at first twice a day, then once a day, and finally two or three times a week. After the bath he is to put on clean stockings, sprinkled inside and outside with a powder composed of two parts of benzoin, three parts salicylic acid, and ninety-five parts magnesia. The shoes must also be sprinkled inside with the powder. The stockings, when taken off, should be allowed to soak for twelve hours in carbolized water, then dipped in lye water and washed. In this way the bacteria which cause the skin affection and consequent abnormal secretion of sweat are destroyed. Without this thorough disinfection the doctor maintains a cure of the affection is impossible.

LOCALS.

Verse 22, chapter 7, of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet except "J." Just brush the dust off your Bible and see if this is not true.

Lester Kessler, of Salem, Snyder county, had his head squeezed in a railroad accident at McClure. He is unconscious and may die.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson, of Milroy, and Miss Ada McCoy, daughter of Rollen McCoy, proprietor of the Lewistown gents furnishing store, were guests at the Centre Hall hotel.

Tuesday Miss Anna Shoop went to Beaverdale, Pitcairn and other points on a visit. For several months Miss Shoop had charge of a millinery store in the former place, and it is with the hope of meeting many old acquaintances that the trip is being made.

Don't teach your children that it is a shame to wear worn and patched clothes if you are not able to afford better, but that it is no honor in wearing new ones that are not paid for. A poet said, "Remember, that rags may cover a boy, who will some day be the great world's joy."

From the Lewistown Free Press: W. E. Detweiler, of Reedsville, went to Centre county to bring home his little boy Charles, who has been there since the Fourth of July. . . W. R. Winegardner, of Milroy, went to Centre Hall Saturday and returned home Sunday evening accompanied by his wife, who had been spending a couple weeks with her mother, Mrs. Goodhart.

The state game commission has determined to establish a number of state game preserves, where for a period of six years there will be an absolutely closed season for all kinds of game. This scheme is following out the purposes of the act of May 11, 1905, whereby the game commission was given authority in co-operation with state forestry commission to establish such preserves with the idea of propating the wild fauna of the state.

Country life has its drawbacks, but it has its great advantages which overcome them. True, those who live in the country are "Rubes" and "Farmers" and "hayseeds" to the cigarette smokers in town, but the boast of the business men in the world today is that they were born on a farm. Take away the surrounding evils that beset the young men or women on the threshold of life's journey in the city, and substitute the helpful influence of nature, and you fortify them for the sterner walks in life. The few things which they do not know about table etiquette and when it is proper to leave two visiting cards and when but one, they will catch onto much quicker than city boys and girls will learn to properly stoke the furnace or make good bread. No boy or girl need be ashamed of living on the farm, for if they have taken advantage of what it has offered they are well fortified for after life.

FISHES ARE SENSITIVE.

And Yet, Apparently, They Are Not Capable of Suffering Pain.

All fishes have nerves, and in some respects fishes are extremely sensitive. A fish that has buried itself in sand or mud so completely that only the tip of its tail fin is above the bottom will feel even the slightest touch and instantly dart out of its sandy bed. A fish is very sensitive to movements in the water surrounding it. A shadow falling upon the water will startle a fish into flight. But, sensitive as fishes are in some respects, it is probable that they do not suffer pain from injuries received.

Fishes are extremely sensitive at the nose. A fish that had in pursuit of prey run its nose against a rock might shake its head violently, perhaps in pain, but fishes sustain serious injuries from actual wounds without showing any indication of pain. In fact, the indications tend to show that they do not suffer.

A fish that has been hooked by an angler, but has escaped, perhaps carrying off a hook in its mouth, may a few minutes afterward bite again at another hook. Such instances are not infrequent. In such cases the hook would probably be concealed by the bait and the fish would not be likely to see it, but the fact that it is ready to take the bait shows that it is continuing to feed, which it would scarcely be likely to do if it were suffering great pain. A shark from whose body all the viscera had been removed has continued to feed.

Sensitive as fishes are about the nose, many of them use the nose in pushing stones and gravel about in building a nest for the female to spawn in. The salmon notoriously often wears its snout down to the bone in excavating a cavity for a nest, and often it wears off its tail to a mere stub in brushing out stones and gravel. Yet such fishes frequently recover from their injuries and return to the ocean.

Timid and sensitive as fishes are in some respects, they fight one another vigorously. In such fights they may receive injuries that might be described as terrible. To these injuries they may pay so little attention that after the fight is over they go on with their feeding or with whatever occupation they had been engaged in.

Injuries which would throw a human being into a state of helplessness do not interrupt the current of fish life. The fish may afterward die from its injuries, but apparently it does not suffer pain from them.

Fishes sometimes survive injuries of a remarkable character. The stomach of a captured codfish was found to be pierced by a spine of a flounder which it had swallowed. The sharp, thornlike spine projected about half an inch beyond the outer wall of the stomach into the fish's body. Apparently the codfish had suffered no inconvenience from this. The wound caused by the spine had healed around it, and the codfish was fat and in good condition generally.

The Russian Translator of Dickens.

Irinarch Ivansvich Vredensky was the son of a poor but intelligent village pope or priest who tilled his glebe to feed and clothe his large family of daughters and this only son, to whom he still found time to impart the rudiments of education. Irinarch was a sickly and lonesome boy, cut off from all playfellows by his ascetic though well meaning father, and he grew up to manhood in bitter poverty, having sometimes literally nowhere to lay his head. Yet, in spite of all obstacles, he became a distinguished scholar, a versatile linguist and a beloved pedagogue in the military schools at St. Petersburg. He was growing in fame and favor with the authorities and had been called upon to undertake educational work of the highest importance when his blindness and premature death cut short his brave career. His translations of Dickens, Thackeray, Fenimore Cooper, etc., are classical and laid the foundation of the wonderful popularity which their works still enjoy in Russia.—Notes and Queries.

Without Counting.

Archbishop Temple was noted for his mathematical ability. A peculiarity of his power, not in computation or analysis, but in the ability to see a definite number of objects without actually counting them in the ordinary sense, is mentioned in Mr. Sandford's memoirs of the archbishop. Everybody sees three objects, not as one and one and one, but as three. Most people can see four; some see five and even six. Many of those who think they simply see six would discover if they observed the process carefully that they really make a quick count. But Dr. Temple certainly saw higher numbers. I tested him quite suddenly more than once. "How many sheep in that field?" Instantly came the answer, "Nine." Once he saw thirteen. I think these were birds flying in a group. It was the same process with him to see nine or ten volumes in a bookshelf as it was with me to see even five. Given time, without counting, he saw larger numbers.

Derivation of "Whit" Sunday.

A perennial problem is that about the etymology of Whit Sunday, and the supporters of Whitsunday could speak more confidently with their adversaries if they remembered that the Welsh call the anniversary "Sulgwyn," which means "White Sun." This title preserves the Druidic tradition that the sun about this time turns white. No doubt the old British belief arose from the peculiar white glare of the sunlight reflected from the hawthorn blossoms, which must have been far more frappant when south Britain was one vast forest and a thorn fence formed the fortification of every village. The pagan festival of the White Sun possibly developed into the "Whitsun Ales."—Westminster Gazette.

No woman feels that she is old enough to have her age guessed at.

AS WE USE OUR HANDS

THE PREFERENCE FOR THE RIGHT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

In Primitive Times It Is Probable That Both Hands Were Equally Used—What the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians Teach Us.

The fact that some persons are left handed may start the question whether the human animal was always right handed, for abnormality often indicates a "trying back" to an ancestral condition. Now, when we look at our language, and that in the case of man is a fair test, we find how strongly the comparative force exhibited by each of the hands has left its mark on our common expressions. The right is the "ruling" hand; the left is the "worthless" or the "weaker" hand if we regard the derivative meanings of the names. In words imported from the Latin a certain ability is called "dexterity," or right handedness, while that which has an evil or unsuccessful influence becomes "sinister" or left handed. In like manner if we look at words from a French source we find that a clever person is "adroit" because he has right handed qualities, but a clumsy person is "gauche" because his work is left handed.

It is evident that when our race became so far advanced as to frame words for ideas and things the rule was that the members of it were right handed. And if we examine other languages we find proofs that such a rule existed among the people using them. There is, however, good reason for thinking that man originally could use either hand equally well.

"This seems a hazardous statement to make about a remote ancestor in the age before the great glacial epoch had furrowed the mountains of northern Europe, but nevertheless it is strictly true and strictly demonstrable. Just try as you read to draw with the forefinger and thumb of your right hand an imaginary human profile on the page on which these words are printed. Do you observe that (unless you are an artist and therefore sophisticated) you naturally and instinctively draw it with the face turned toward your left shoulder? Try now to draw it with the profile to the right and you will find it requires a far greater effort of the thumb and forefinger.

"The hand moves of its own accord from without inward, not from within outward. Then again draw with your left thumb and forefinger another imaginary profile and you will find, for the same reason, that the face in this case looks rightward. Existing savages and our own young children whenever they draw a figure in profile, be it of man or beast, with their right hand, draw it almost always with the face or head turned to the left, in accordance with this natural instinct. Their doing so is a test of their perfect right handedness.

"But primitive man, or, at any rate, the most primitive men we know personally, the carvers of the figures from the French bone caves, drew men and beasts on bone or mammoth tusk turned either way indiscriminately. The inference is obvious. They must have been ambidextrous. Only ambidextrous people draw so at the present day, and, indeed, to scrape a figure otherwise with a sharp flint on a piece of bone or tooth or mammoth tusk would, even for a practiced hand, be comparatively difficult" (Allen).

In connection with this passage it is interesting to examine the reports of the bureau of ethnology, where it will be seen that, although the majority of profiles executed by the North American Indians follow the rule, many faces also turn to the right, and it is found that left handedness, or, rather, ambidexterity, is very common among these tribes.

But doubtless the reader will notice that in writing his hand moves from left to right and not from right to left. Here is an apparent violation of the principle laid down in the quotation given from Grant Allen. It is, however, more apparent than real. If you study Egyptian hieroglyphics you will find that profiles invariably look to the left. Hebrew, Arabic, Hindoosthanee and other ancient languages read from right to left. In these, as in some modern tongues, we have to begin the book at what is to us the wrong end. The reason of this is that the early languages were inscribed, not written. A tablet of marble or a brick formed the page. The right hand could therefore carve or impress the symbol in the natural way and pass on. With the introduction of wax tablets of papyrus and in later times of parchment and paper, a difficulty arose, for if the hand began at the right and worked leftward it would obliterate its own work.

Hence the habit of writing from left to right, so that not only may the writing be clean, but also that it may be visible. With writing from left to right came also reading in the same direction, and one result of this is very curious. We have become so accustomed to moving the eyes from left to right that we instinctively look at things in that way. Close your eyes in a room and then open them. You will find, unless you make a positive effort, that your eyes take in the objects on the left hand first and then move to the right. This is the way in which we view a landscape or a picture. The painter follows the habit of the writer and works from left to right to avoid "smudging" his work, and it has been remarked that when several compositions enter into one picture, as in some of the ancient altar pieces, the chronological order runs from the upper left hand corner to the lower right hand one.

A joke isn't damaged because it is cracked.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE.

S. M. Campbell, of Millheim, Third Annual August Clearance Sale Now On.

The third annual August clearance sale at the furniture store of S. M. Campbell, Millheim, is now in progress. You will find here the largest stock and greatest bargains to be found anywhere. The stock consists of bedroom suits, couches, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, rockers, springs, mattresses, iron beds. In fact a general line of furniture.

In order to make room for fall stock coming in I have concluded to make *A cut in prices, ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.*

This is no "bluff." I mean what I say, and goods must go regardless of cost. It is not necessary to quote prices, come to my furniture rooms and see for yourself.

S. M. CAMPBELL,
Millheim, Pa.

Keith's Theater.

Very attractive is the bill at Keith's Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, this the opening week of the fall season. Walter Jones makes his first appearance in vaudeville, assisted by Mabel Hite, in a musical comedy sketch. An extra attraction is the Williams and Walker Glee Club, composed of seventeen colored vocalists. E. R. Philips and Company appear in that brilliant farce, "Her Busy Day." Then there are Selbini and Grovini, comedy cyclists; Saona, the impersonator; Frederick, the equilibrist; John D. Gilbert, monologist; Merri Osborne, comedienne. The little folks are provided for, Doherty's trained French poodles being especially for them. The Four Bards are an extra added feature, a quartet of acrobats not easily surpassed.

Transfer of Real Estate

John Griffith to Annie M. Leish, Feb. 10, 1906; lot in Spring twp. $75.

Julia O'Leary, et. al., to Jane Rice, July 11, 1906; house and lot in Bellefonte. $500.

Robt. Van Valzah, et. al., to John D. Horner, May 4, 1905; land in Gregg twp. $500.

Isaac Merriman to Geo. W. Keichline, April 1, 1903; land in Pine Grove Mills. $1100.

Belsheba Williams, et. al., to Jennie Schieb, Sept. 21, 1903; lot in Eagleville. $150.

Solomon Peck, et. ux., to Fred Tillman, July 21, 1905; lot in Walker twp. $100.

Harvey L. Meese to Grant Thomas, Oct. 21, 1905; lot in Rush twp. $200.

The Dog.

The city dailies and country weeklies are full of report and dire consequences of dog bites. As a rule children are the victims, and it is always the supposed to be harmless pup that inflicts the injury. An innocent child is too precious to be constantly exposed to a brute that at any moment is liable to sink its teeth into human flesh. The unmuzzled dog is a menace, and should be so regarded.

Death of a Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Fleisher, of Pitcairn, came to their old home near Tusseyville, last week, on the sad mission of laying to rest their little child, which died at their home in Pitcairn.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Israel Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE N. WOLF, Executor,
Clement Dale, Attorney. Spring Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jas. A. McClintic, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ANDREW F. McCLINTIC, Executor,
Clement Dale, Atty., No. 25 West Market St.,
Bellefonte, Pa. Lewistown, Pa.

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